The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,581. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Is published *twice a month*—namely, on the departure of every Overland Mail from Bombay for Europe. It consists of such Indian and other Eastern Intelligence as has transpired throughout the previous fortnight, and is known to be of general interest in Europe, including all important changes in the disposition of H. M.'s Indian Army and Navy, Reports of the Markets, Shipping, Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, &c.

Annual Subscription, Rupees 10, *payable in advance. Single Copy* 8 *annas.*

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

(*With immediate dispatch.*)

THE fine fast sailing A 1 British ship CITY OF GLASGOW, 506 Tons register, CARNAGHAN, Commander, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Bombay, 15th July 1863. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR TUTICORIN DIRECT.

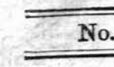
THE Barque TRAVELLER, Captain FLETCHER, will sail next week. For Freight or Passage apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

27th August 1863.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)



THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and is much more agreeable, it being a coasting trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line their best Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from 3 days 6 hours to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passengers by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage money, including *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £4, *second-class* £3 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,

Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their *Pass-ports vised* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned

C. GUMPERT,

Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship SYDNEY, 1400 Tons and 250 H.P., Captain MELVILLE, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th September, at 4 P.M., with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, for Calicutta, touching at Sadasheopoor, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Cocoanada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N.B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship "KURRACHEE" (1) tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers on Monday the 7th September at 4 P.M. calling at Veerawul Maugrol, Porebunder, Beyt (Dwarka) and Cutch Mandvee.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. PIONEER, R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above, on MONDAY next, the 7th September, at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship DALHOUSIE, Captain MOORLAND, will be despatched with Mails, Passengers and Cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	,,	6	,,	5	,,
Do.	,,	12	,,	6	,,

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.			
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th June 1863. Manager.

RED BOOT MART, LONDON AND PARIS BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE, Hummum Street, established 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots and Shoes.

Elastic Enamel Leather Boots.
Do. Patent do. do.
Do. French Calf do. do.
Do. Emperor's Kid Boot.
Do. do. French Calf with spar bozes.
French Calf Lace Shoes.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. T. regrets that in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

To ensure a quick sale, less ten per cent., for immediate payment.

TERMS—CASH.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)

RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,940,168 (£357,606.)

Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*

Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichéry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London	6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee
	3 Do.	Do.	1s. 11½d. ,,
	On Demand		1s. 11¾d. ,,
On France	6 months' sight	frs. 2-50	cts.
	3 Do.	Do.	,, 2-53 ,,
	On Demand		,, 2-59 ,,

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 24th August 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.

Deputy-Chairman.

RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited), 9, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rup.			
,, ,, ,, ,,	4	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.	
,, ,, ,, ,,	3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, ,, ,, ,,	2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
,, ,, ,, ,,	1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.	
On Scotland } On demand			1s. 11¾d.	do.	
On Ireland }					

Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where consignors can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay 17th June 1863.

Banks.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.

Incorporated, with unlimited liability, under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XLV. of 1857.

CAPITAL SIXTY LAKHS OF RUPEES IN 30,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq. Chairman.
T. E. GRAY, Esq.
W. P. STEARNS, Esq.
DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
BYRAMJEE HORMUSJEE CAMA, Esq
KURSONDASS MADOWDASS, Esq.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the BANK is opened for the transaction of Local Banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondees, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

CASH CREDITS.

Cash Credits, limited in each case to Rs. 20,000 granted, for one year certain, on the security of the Borrower and two approved personal sureties.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Subject to one month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.

Do.	three	do.	4	do.	do.
Do.	six	do.	5	do.	do.
Do.	twelve	do:	6	do.	do.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realized or invested.

On Interest or Dividends ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to accounts.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission charged.

Bombay, 17th August 1863. J. GORDON, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	per Rupee.			
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,		
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,		
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,		
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	,,		
On demand	... }	1s. 11¾d.	,,		
On Scotland	do. ... }				
On Ireland	do. ... }				
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent, and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... }		1s. 11d.	,,		

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 6 months	3 ,,
Do. do. 3 do.	4 ,,
Do. do. 12 do.	6 ,,

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.	per Rupee.	
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	,,

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.	
6	do.	5 ,,
Do.	12 do.	6 ,,

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

Where a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 17th August 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee			
,, 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.		
,, 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.		
,, 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.		
,, 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.		
,, on Demand	... }	1s. 11¾d.	do.		
On Scotland	do. ... }				
On Ireland	do. ... }				
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.		
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11d.	do.		

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards..... 2 per ct. per annum.

Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice..... 3 ,,

Do. do. 6 do ..... 4 ,,

Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 ,,

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business.....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .....10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

MESSRS. FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

Book, &c. for Sale.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT, constituting the High Court of Bombay, with the Queen's Letters Patent and other Documents relative to the same.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."

NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Malabeshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the letter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE.—

	Rs.	A.
The Bombay Army List, corrected to 30th June	3	4
The Madras ditto ditto	5	0
The Bengal ditto ditto	5	12
The Times of India and Bombay Gazette Rupee Almanacs for 1863. Each	0	12
A Compendium of English and Gujarati Dictionary &c. By Jadherilal and two others	3	4
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A Latin Grammar. By ditto		6 0
Travers's Thesaurus Poetarum Anglicanorum		2 12
Guy's School Geography on new and easy plan		2 4
Psalm & Hymn Tunes, Chants, Sanctuses, Responses, &c., harmonized for four Voices &c. By Revd. W. J. Hall, M. A.		9 0
Wilmot's "The Man of God		2 0
Punch, Vol. 44, ... Jan. to June '63		6 8
London Journal, Vol. 37. Ditto		3 8
Reynolds's Miscellany, Vol. 30. Ditto		3 0
London Society, Vol. 3. Ditto		7 4
All the Year Round, Vol. 8. Ditto		3 0
Chambers's Journal, Vol. 10. Ditto		3 0
Family Friend, Ditto		2 12
Cornhill Magazine, Vol. 7		5 12
Cassell's Family Paper, Vol. 11		3 8
Temple Bar. Vol. 8		3 8
The Sixpenny Magazine, Vol. 8		2 12
Once a Week, Vol. 8		5 12
Bannatyne's Examination Book for passing for Lieutenant		3 12
Alexander's 600 Examination Questions		1 8
Instructions of Musquery		0 12
New Infantry Drill, 1863, Pocket Edn		0 12
Sullivan's Literary Class Book		2 0
Gray's Anatomy		18 0
Fownes's Chemistry, 1863		7 12
Wilson's Anatomist's Vade Mecuum		7 12
Bowman's Practical Chemistry		4 12
——Medical Chemistry		4 12
Owen and Dames's Lectures on Artillery		12 0
Mrs. Henderson's Ballroom Guide		0 12
Parlour Magic		3 0
Kesteven's Domestic Medicine		5 12
Bull's Hints to Mothers		3 12
Robbins's Cavalry Catechism		3 12
Mysteries of Life, Death, and Futurity		3 12
White's Farriery. By Spooner		10 8
Cox's Digest of Criminal Law		5 12
Good Words, 1862		5 12
Papers for the Schoolmaster. 11 vols		16 8
Ponting's Photographic Difficulties		2 0
Malton's Skeleton Diagrams for Battalion Drill		3 8
Beazley's Book of Prescriptions		4 8
Griffiths's Guitarist's Manual		5 12
Letroy's Handbook for Field Service		3 12
Page's Book of Physical Geography		1 8
Johnson's Rasselas		2 0
Ince's Outlines of English History		1 2
Eton Latin Grammar		1 8
Plays—Jessie Brown: or, the Relief of Lucknow. Alonzo the Brave. Lady of the Lake. Zarah Maldina ..... Each.		0 8
Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon		4 2
Palgrave's Golden Treasury of Songs and Ballads.		2 12
THE FAMILY ATLAS, containing 80 maps, constructed by eminent Geographers, and engraved on steel, under the superintendence of the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge, including the Geological Map of England & Wales, by Sir I. Murchison, F. R. S. The Star maps by Sir John Lubbock, Bart. And the Plans of London and Paris, with the new discoveries and other improvements to the latest date. And an Alphabetical Index, 1863...		60 0

☞ *Cover slightly damaged.*

RECEIVED ON 10TH INSTANT.

The Engineer's Handy Book		1 4
The Girl's Birthday Book. Illustrated		3 12
Ambition; or, the Prelate. By J. F. Smith		1 8
Old New Zealand; being incidents of Native customs and character in old times. By a Pakeha Maori		3 12
Sea Songs and Ballads. By Dibdin and others		2 4
Captains Speke and Grant's Route Zanzibar to Egypt		3 0
One of Them. By Lever		1 8
Romance of Military Life. By W. Russell		1 8
Robert Browning's Poems. Vol. 2. Tragedies, &c. Vol. 1, Lyrics, Romances, &c.		5 4
Beadle's American Library Tales. 4 Vols		3 0
A Military View of recent campaigns in Virginia and Maryland. By Capt. Chesney, R. E. With Maps		4 8
Railways in the East and in high thermometric regions. 2 Vols. By W. D. Haskoll		47 0
Gully's Guide to Domestic Hydrotherapeia. The water cure in acute disease. 1863		1 14
The Private Detective. By A. Forrester, Jun		1 8
The Indian Maiden. By F. B. St. John		1 8
The American Mail Bag, or tales of the war		1 8
Sir Walter Scott's The Betrothed		0 12
Hand Book of Chess and Draughts		0 12
The First Year of the War in America. By E. A. Pollard, Editor *Richmond Examiner*		3 12
My Southern Friends. By E. Kirke		1 2
Chronicles of Carlingford.—Salem Chapel		3 12
Famous Ships of the British Navy. By Adams.		2 12
Portraits from the Bible. New Testament Series. By Rev. A. Oxenden		2 4
Life of Washington Irving, Vol. 3		1 8
Cassell's Family Paper, Vols. 9 and 10. Each		3 0
Dod's Peerage and Baronetage, 1863		8 0
—— Parliamentary Companion, 1863		3 8
The Cricket Tutor		0 12
Christy Minstrels' Banjo Instructor		0 12
Thukdeus of Warsaw		1 2
The Constable of the Tower. By Ainsworth		3 12
The Massacre of Glencore. By Reynolds		3 12
Cricket Scoring Book		2 0
Manual of Field Artillery Drill		1 4
Albums for Stamps or Monograms. Rs. 3, 4½, and		7 8
Dick Sudney		3 12
Plays—Deerfoot. Turkish Bath. Bride of Abydos. Electra. Precious Betsy. Little Toddlekins. White Bait. No. 1 Round the Corner. Away with Melancholy. My friend Waggles.—Each		0 8
Good Words, 1860		5 12
Bland's Photography		0 12
Ollendorff's Method of Learning Spanish, and Key		14 4
Eton Latin Grammar		1 8
Howard's Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises		5 12
At Odds. 2 Vols		13 4
English Woman's Domestic Magazine, Vol. 6		3 12
De Porquet's French Dictionary		3 0
Bloomfield's Family Prayers		1 0
Egan's Manual of Military Law		2 12
Chamber's Bookkeeping, by single and double entry		1 0
Brewer's Ditto ditto, 2 parts		3 0
Chamber's Latin Dictionary		6 12
The Corner Cupboard		2 0
Dictionary of Daily Wants. 3 vols		5 12

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Notices.

WANTED.—Agents at Mhow, Indore, Dhar, and other Cities of Central India, for collecting labour for the Railway Works in the neighbourhood of Boranpoor. Apply to W. B. WRIGHT, Esq., Boranpoor.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY.

WANTED Accountant, Shroff and Clerks for the said Company.

Applications (to be accompanied with copies of testimonials will be received by Mr. Cowasjee Nanabhoy, at his office situate in Military Square, Fort, up to 1st day of September next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARDASEER BOMANJEE.
Bombay, 21st August 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY.

NOTICE.—That a 2nd Call of Rs. 20 per Share is payable on or before the 1st day of September next, at the Commercial Bank of India.—Parties holding receipts for the payments of the 1st Call countersigned by W. H. Cr

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 1st Sept. 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months'sight	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	157 prem.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	1×5 prem.
Bank of India	25	.....	15 prem.
Broker's BankingCo.	20	.....	35 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	65 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	97 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	60 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	164 prem.
Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	55 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	160 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	150 prem.
Royal Bank of India	75	.....	21 prem.
Tanna Co.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,500 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,500 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	375 per share	Rs. 12,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 9,000 pm. p. share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co. A Share	5,000	250 per share	Rs. 32,000 (per share) 1 m.
Do. B "	5,000	.....	
Freer Press Co.	250	.....	
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 27,000 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	800	.....	Rs. 2,000 prem.
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-5-0	7 pr. ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130-14-6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. M. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 prem. nml.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 375 prem.
Manockjee Pittyspinning & Weaving Co.	850	.....	Rs. 130 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs.p. share.	Rs. 550 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 425 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 2-0 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 209
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	....	Rs. 1,375 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Par.
Bonded Warehouse	200	.....	Rs. 300 prem.
House and Land Investment Company	200	.....	330 prem.
Bombay Shipping Co.	1,500	.....	5,600 prem.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000	.....	250 prem.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250	.....	550 prem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000	.....	230 prem.
Western India Ship Company	1,000	.....	50 prem.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		103¾
" Loan 1835-36	}	97½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		109
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		118½ prem.

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-6
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Cavolas	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	"	1 196½
Gold Leaf	"	16-14-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 5s.	0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 17s.	6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s.	0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 10s.	0d.
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

(PRICES CURRENT (27th August 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba — Per candy.

Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	481 to 485
New Dhollera, (ready.)	"	485 to 486
New Bhownagar, (ready.)	"	4-6 to 487
New Oomrawuttee	"	445 to 450
New Compta	"	465 to 468
New Dharwar Sawginned	"	545 to 550
New Barsee and Nuggur	"	435 to 445
New Veeravul	"	445 to 455
New Khandeish	"	425 to 430
New Fornichoe	"	455 to 460
New Accote	"	460 to 465
New Mangalore	"	448 to 450

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,605.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish ... at Rs. 6-14 to 7 per cwt.

Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	7-1 to 7-2
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	32 to 33
Niger	"	37 to 38
	"	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	From
Aug. 31	Pioneer (s)	Taunton	Kurrachee 28 Aug.
	Mahratta	Wilson	London 1 June.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ships.	Commanders.	To
Aug. 31	Johnson Castle (s)	Main	Surat.
	Japon (s)	Laporterie	Aden.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Pioneer*, from Kurrachee.—Captain Wallace; Mr. W. H. Brooke; and seventeen natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Johnson Castle* to Surat.—One hundred and eighty-one natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Traveller*, for Tuticorin.
Brig *Lutchmee Pursad*, for Cochin and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 31st AUGUST 1863.

For London.

City of Glasgow.—19 pieces E. Teeth, 1 cwt. 7 lbs., Chooneelall Dulcharam.

Defence.—788 Bundles Coiryarn, 96¼ cwt., D. and N. Geesta and Co.; 50 bales Orchillaweed, 170 cwt., Ebram Ramjee.

For Liverpool.

British India.—24 bales Cotton, 84 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee; 66 bales Cotton, 198 cwt., Manockjee Cowasjee Mody; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Ruttonjee Nesserwanjee; 248 bales Coiryarn, 620 cwt., Ahmudbhoy Golam Hosen; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Khuttow Lndha; 35 bales Wool, 105 cwt., Shapoorjee S. Narrielwala.

Star of Brunswick.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jeatha Poonja; 63 bales Wool, 191 cwt., Dullanjee Petamber; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 161 bales Cotton, 563½ cwt, Sewjee Mooljee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Narron Dewjee.

John Linn.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dinshaw Bhicajee; 22 bales Wool, 66 cwt., Khatesy Runchore; 210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Bomonjee Framjee Cama.

Zobeda.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Cursondass; 170 bales Cotton, 595 cwt, M. and P. B. Cola and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1 750 cwt., Hargovind Jugjeevun; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Ladha Madewjee; 53 bales Cotton, 185 cwt., Dinshawjee Ruttonjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Mungesh Pandoorung; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Duma Narron; 81 bales Cotton, 283½ cwt., Gungadhur Cooverjee.

Maldon.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., R. J. Jeejeebhoy and Co.; 1 bale Cotton, 3 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Govindjee Megjee and Co.; 55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Bhoja Curumsy and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Rennie, Scovell and Co.; 30 bales Wool, 90 cwt, Rowchund Amoolnck; 33½ bales Cotton, 117½ cwt, Jairam Varsun; 36 bales Cotton, 126 cwt., Rahimbhoy Razpall Sons and Co.; 120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

Duke of Newcastle.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Jeatha Punjoo; 130 bales Cotton, 455 cwt., Jairam Khimjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Luckmeerow Mullarrow; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Runchore Morjee.

Gertrude.—bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dinshawjee Ruttonjee.

Negotiator.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Neserwanjee Manockjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Neserwanjee Jamsetjee; 600 bundles Linseed, 300 cwt., Jeatha Punjoo; 55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Tickumdass Vusanjee; 140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt., Pragjee Damoder.

Veteran.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Aug. 29, announced the arrivals of the *St. Louis*, Hily, from Marseilles 13th April; touched at Bourbon 17th July; *Adeline*, Terris, from Marseilles 21st March; touched at Pondicherry and Madras 12th August; *Indian*, Nacoda, from Jeddo 4th July; touched at Mocha 15th and Aden 9th August; *Rangoon* Lowen, from Moulmein 11th August; touched at Rangoon 14th, and Akyab 18th; *Sutlieff*, and *Caspian*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—August 24, Ship *Nimrod*, J. Edmond, from Colombo.

Do. Ship *Devonshire*, H. T. Holt, from Mauritius 4th August.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Neill, Ensign A., 103rd Foot, to rejoin, from Poona.
Newport, Lieut. W. H., 18th Regt. N. I., to rejoin, from Poona.
Mignon, Captain G. S., Staff Corps, to rejoin, from Kirkee.
Leith, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, A. H., Medical Establishment, on duty, from ——
Wray, Lieut. Colonel E., Royal Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.
Wood, Ensign E. J. H., 103rd Foot, to rejoin, from ——
Gibson, Ensign E. 102nd Foot, to rejoin, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Waymouth, Captain C., 17th Lancers, to join, to Secunderabad.
Nutt, Lieut. and Acting Quarter Master H. L., 103rd Foot, on leave, to Poona.
Shewell, Lieut. A. M., Commissariat Department, on duty to Poona.
Compton, Lieut. Colonel, Acting Military Pay Master, on leave, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—AUGUST 31ST, 1863.

BY LIEUT. COLONEL CARMICHAEL, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 103rd Regt., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The European Garrison Court Martial, of which Captain Barnes, 18th Regt. N. I., is President, is dissolved.

2. The Muster of Corps in Garrison will be taken as usual at sunrise to morrow.

The Muster of Engineer, Store Lascars, Ordnance, Barracks, Gun-Carriage and Fire Engine Departments, will be taken at the Muster Tent on Esplanade by the Brigade Major of the Garrison at the same hour.

3. Agreeably with instructions from Army Head Quarters; An European Garrison Court Martial composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room, 103rd Regt., for the trial of Private James Clarkson, 103rd Regt., and such other prisoners as may be brought before it:—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Murray, Royal Artillery.

Members.—Captains Combe, Jacob, and Barnes, 18th Regt. N. I., Captains Herne, DeVitre, and Wer, 103rd Regt.; Lieut. Fisher, Colaba Sanitarium; three Subalterns from 18th Regt. N. I., and four Subalterns from 103rd Regt.

The names and dates of Commissions of the Subalterns warned for this duty to be taken with them to the Court.

All parties and evidence to be duly warned and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly. The 18th Regt. N. I., will furnish two orderlies to the Court, and the Adjutant of the day will attend the Court and reports its adjournment to the Brigade Major.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 29th August 1863.

The following appointments are made consequent upon Major Champain, Assistant Adjutant General Mhow Division of the Army proceeding to England on duty:—

Major A. G. Acting Assistant Adjutant General Major J. A. Woody, of the Army to act as Assistant Adjutant General Mhow Division.

Northern Division of the Army to act as Assistant Adjutant General Mhow Division.

Major W. S. Hewett, Brigade Major Ahmedabad to act as Assistant Adjutant General Northern Division of the Army.

Captain D. H. Hickman, 5th Regt. N. L. I., to act as Brigade Major Ahmedabad.

These arrangements will take place on the arrival of Captain Hickman at Ahmedabad.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshall Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Royal Artillery (13th Brigade).—Lieut. S. Gardiner, from 17th July 1863 to 16th April 1864, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS

On the 23rd August, at Neemuch, the wife of Commissariat Sergeant Leonard, of a son.

On the 21st August, at Mount Aboo, the wife of T. M. Lownds, Esq., M.D., Surgeon to the Rajpootana Agency, of a son.

On the 26th August, at Mhow, the wife of Mr. John Bingham, O. D., of a son, who died shortly after birth.

At Garden Reach, on the 17th August, the wife of F. Curtis, Esq., of the N. L. Railway, of a son.

At 5, Harington Street, Calcutta, on the 17th August, the wife of E. E. Petrocochino, Esq., of a daughter.

At Berhampore, on the 14th August, the wife of Mr. Stuart C. Bayley, of a son.

At Madras, on the 24th August, the wife of Mr. F. D. Castelins, of a daughter.

At Palavaram, on the 24th August, the wife of Mr. T. C. Sherwood, of a daughter.

At Secunderabad, on the 21st August, the wife of Captain Williams, 108th Regt., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Cuddalora, on the 29th August, Hastings Hicks, Esq., to Edith, second daughter of George Ellis, Esq., Civil Service.

DEATHS.

At Matarpacady, on the 29th August, Mr. Louis Marin de Souza, Porprietor of the *L. M. de Souza* Press, aged 39 years.

At Mhow, on the 27th August, at the house of her brother Major W. V. Shewell, Staff Corps, Louisa, Charlotte, daughter of S. W. Shewell, Esq., of Cheltenham, aged 19.

On the 8th June, at sea, on board the ship *Walmer Castle*, Mary, the beloved wife of Major Stabbs, Deputy Commissioner, West Berar.

On the 25th August at Mehidpore, Archibald Andrew, the beloved son of Lieut. William Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps, aged 1 year and 4 months.

On the road between Seonee and Jubbulpore, at Burgee, 14 miles from the latter station, Major John Radcliffe Wilson, late Inspecting Post Master, Nagpore, Division, and of the Pension Establishment of the Hydrabad Contingent.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Aug 17	KURRACHEE	Aug. 28
AGRA	Aug 25	LAHORE	Aug. 22
ALLAHABAD	Aug 15	LONDON	Aug. 3
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	July 26	MADRAS	Aug. 26
BANGALORE	Aug. 25	MALTA	June 29
CANTON	Aug. 22	MEERUT	Aug 5
CALCUTTA	Aug. 21	OUDH	Aug 22
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	Aug 12
CEYLON	Aug 18	PENANG	Aug 9
DELHI	Aug 22	RANGOON	July 23
FRANCE	July 21	SUEZ	Aug 12
HONGKONG	July 29	SINGAPORE	Aug 7

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1863.

CONTINUING our remarks on the Governors General, *apropos* of the Table of them, in the Sanitary Commissioners' Report;—we come to—Lord Cornwallis who was the only Governor General who died in India. He had hardly arrived at Calcutta, as Governor General for the second time,—flattered by the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, that he was the only person who could restore tranquillity and redeem the finances of India, so sorely tried by the wars and conquests of Wellesley on the grandest scale,—when he set out to take the command in person against the Mahrattas, and this devoted, but sadly worn servant of his sovereign and his country, sank under the exertion at Ghazeepore, where he died in October 1805, before he had completed his sixty-seventh year. The popularity of Lord Cornwallis shows how honesty of purpose, kindness and benevolence of heart, and unselfish devotion to public duty commend a man to public favour, when the highest abilities in themselves without moral qualities fail to secure it. Lord Cornwallis was certainly a man of common place capacity, and his military character was disgraced by one of the saddest errors and misfortunes that can befall a General;—his ignominious capitulation, with a force of more than 4,000 men. to the combined French and American forces at Yorktown,—which gave the *coup de grace* to about the worst managed war England was ever engaged in—her attempted subjugation of her revolted possessions in North America. Yet owing to the favour of such a narrow-minded bigoted sovereign as George the third, this, almost unpardonable military blunder, never stood in the way of his promotion, and after the passing of Pitt's India Bill he was selected by the newly constituted Board of Control and the Court of Directors to succeed Warren Hastings as Governor General.

His name in India is indissolubly connected with the so called permanent land settlement which bears his name—a settlement which might be more accurately described as a permanent unsettling, and as almost ruining Bengal with "good intentions." Lord Cornwallis' name, however, will always be associated in India with many important and beneficial internal changes, including the great reform of the Civil Service. He was succeeded in his first administration by Sir John Shore, an old civilian, who was at the time of his appointment, a member of the Supreme Council, and had been created a baronet only a short time before. Sir John Shore was in his forty-third year when he assumed the office, and had been nearly twenty-four years in India. His five years' tenure of office were uneventful; they were a lull between the stirring strife of our first war with Tippoo under Cornwallis, which ended in that Prince's humiliation, and the more dreadful strife which followed under Wellesley, when Tippoo was slain and his power destroyed. Shore, however, had a leading hand in the "Cornwallis settlement," and the other changes introduced by his predecessor. He was created an Irish peer by the title of Lord Teignmouth, on his retirement from the office in 1798, and lived forty years afterwards, dying in 1834, in the eighty-third of his age. Teignmouth was thus third in the list of the four octogenarians who had been Governors General. On the death of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Minto, who had been President of the Board of Control, was appointed to succeed him. He was fifty-six years of age when he assumed the office in 1807, and he held it till October 1813. Lord Minto, like some before and after him, went out as a peaceful Governor, but was obliged to be a warlike one before the end of his career. It was during his tenure of office that Java was taken from the Dutch, and the Mauritius from the French: the former possession—the most valuable island in the Eastern Archipelago—was given up to the Dutch again by our ignorant and most incompetent rulers at home, against the express wishes of the Javanese, who had experienced, in the meantime, the wise Government of that able and excellent man Sir Stamford Raffles, and were very loath to lose the English rule. Lord Minto retired from his office in October 1813, leaving a Nepaul war brewing, to his predecessor; and died in June in the following year, being succeeded by Lord Moira, (afterwards Marquis of Hastings) to whom we have already referred. Lord William Bentinck succeeded Lord Amherst as Governor General in 1828, when he was fifty-four years of age, having been previously Governor of Madras, at the time of the Vellore Mutiny in 1806, when after that event he was recalled. Lord William Bentinck's Government was one continued course of reform; economy was the order of the day, and the unsparing hand with which Lord William effected reforms in the army and otherwise, made him unpopular with a large portion of the official class; but the suppression of the Thugs, the abolition of Suttee, and other remarkable changes, together with his important labours in the cause of education, have caused his name to be honoured and respected by the people of India, almost above any other man who ever held the same office. Lord William Bentinck retired from his high office in 1835, in consequence of failing health; he became one of the members for the City of Glasgow soon after his return to England, but his health gradually failed him: he resigned his seat, and died shortly afterwards at Paris in 1839, at the age of sixty-five. Sir Charles Metcalfe as senior member of the Supreme Council, was Governor General for the year that elapsed between the departure of Lord William Bentinck and the arrival of Lord Auckland. In this brief interval it fell to the lot of Metcalfe to perform an act of the highest importance, the full effect of which even now, nearly twenty-eight years after the event, can hardly be correctly estimated,—we allude to his Act giving entire liberty to the Press. The act was much canvassed at the time, he had the support of a Council of which Macaulay was a member, and the measure was on the whole popular with the leading men in India of that day, but it gave mortal offence at home. The Board of Control was displeased, and the Court of Directors were so wroth that they never forgave Metcalfe. They were, however, afraid to undo his work, and he could well afford to despise their impotent displeasure. The act has been justified by its fruits. Lord Canning in an ill-advised moment, committed his first great blunder in suspending this Act, which suspension he did not dare to ask to be continued, for he felt he had made a mistake when he suspended it. Metcalfe died at an earlier age than any of his predecessors or successors, except Dalhousie and Canning, but not before he had made himself famous in British story by carrying Jamaica and Canada through the greatest crises in their history, doing his duty in circumstances of almost unparalelled difficulty, and while undergoing an amount of physical suffering, which few natures are strong enough to bear. He saved Canada, and died calmly in his bed at the age of sixty-one, under the torture of a terrible disease, with an amount of Christian fortitude such as few heroes have ever exhibited. The amiable Lord Auckland succeeded, and the lamentable Afghan war was the chief event of his Indian career. He assumed office in 1836, and retired from India in the midst of disaster and gloom, in the beginning of 1842. He died in 1849, at the age of sixty-five. Lord Ellenborough followed, assuming office on the day his predecessor left India. He finished the Afghan war, and the tail of it which soon followed the conquest of Sind. He was recalled in 1844, the only Governor General that has ever had this indignity put upon him, and still lives to enlighten his peers with his knowledge on Indian and other public affairs; and no man in the House of Lords is listened to with more respect and attention than Lord Ellenborough, when he pleases to address the House. Lord Hardinge succeeded Lord Ellenborough in 1844, when he was fifty-nine years of age, (the same age as Lord Hastings) and his Government is remarkable for the first Sikh war, in which Lord Hardinge himself bore so distinguished a part. He left India in 1848, and died Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, in 1856, at the age of seventy-one.

Dalhousie succeeded him at the age of thiry-six, being the youngest man on his appointment who ever held the office. We need not refer to his career; it is fresh in the memory of our readers: it is one of the most important in the history of our connexion with India, but the time is not yet come for the full discussion of it. He died in 1860 at the age of forty-eight, but those who are informed on the subject, well know that his early death,—when humanly speaking so much might yet have been expected of him—was in no way caused by any disease engendered by his residence and work in India.

Lord Canning arrived in Calcutta in March 1856, just before Lord Dalhousie left, and retired about the same period in 1862. It is known to a few—though the popular impression is the other way—that there was nothing the matter with Lord Canning when he arrived in London last year. He caught cold, which brought on an affection of the liver, but his complaint was misunderstood by those by whom he was treated, and the truth did not dawn till human skill was unavailing. He died before he had completed his fiftieth year.

Several of the fourteen persons whose careers as Governors General of India we have summarily glanced at, were very remarkable men; all of them were engaged in most important duties, and the lives of none of them, while in India were that of holiday amusement. But neither the climate, nor their hard work, injured any of them; and the average extent of their lives certainly exceeded, we believe that of the public men who have taken a leading part in the conduct of public affairs at home.

IN our issue of yesterday an extract was given from the *Indian Banner* stating that a young Parsi scholar is about to give to the world a translation of the Din-kard—or rather of a fragment of it. Complete manuscripts, we are told, are in the hands of the Dasturs, but priestly treasures are too valuable to be entrusted to literateurs, and they will not part with them to the translator. On this it is remarked that "if Parsis go on this way, they will remove the stigma attached to their name that they are only a commercial people." "Go on in this way!"—in what way? If a young Parsi come forward now and again with the desire to translate an old Pehlvi book, and the priests combine to prevent his getting a copy of the manuscript, we cannot see how it can ever remove the stigma that the Parsi mind is almost wholly absorbed in the pursuit of lucre; but it may tend to fix an additional stigma upon it—namely, that it is quite as much priest-ridden as the Hindoo. In fact, in this respect, the Brahmin is ahead of the Dastur, for whilst, in out-of-the-way villages, Brahmins may perhaps be still found as jealous of their treasures as they are ignorant, yet in Benares, Calcutta, and other large cities, they are not very averse to a proper use of their manuscripts. But so little have the Parsi Dasturs, apparently, come under the vivifying breath of modern advancement, so little have they felt the power of public opinion—so averse are they to everything connected with real advancement—so fearful are they of their priest-craft being tested,—that they will not permit the use of a copy of a Pehlvi book even to a man of their own race, who wishes to see its contents better known. Does it not reflect on the Parsi laity, also, notwithstanding their habit of giving lavish donations to public objects? The old saying of "like people like priest" is as likely to be found true among the Parsis as it has ever been found elsewhere. If the people are truly enlightened in mind they will not submit to the tyranny of an ignorant priesthood, but will bring their own intelligence to bear upon them with the view of carrying so important a class along with them in the march of improvement. So long as the recognised teachers of religion and morality are but little in advance of the mass of the lower class of the people, there will always be the danger of one generation losing all that a preceding one has gained in the way of advancement. The Parsis have long been in the habit of cutting short all debates about their religion and literature by a reference to the ignorance of their teachers. Surely this ought to be no satisfactory plea. If an ignorant priest is allowed to teach and profit by his profession, it is not to be expected that he will make great efforts after learning; and the fault is not his,—the blame belongs to those who tolerate him. Were ignorant priestcraft in as little repute as bad book-keeping, Mobeds and Dasturs would soon find it for their own interest to qualify themselves respectably for the discharge of their functions. Unless influence of this sort is brought to bear upon them systematically and intelligently, there seems little hope of Zend Madrasas, or anything else of the kind, doing much good. Scholarships may effectively confirm indolent habits, and the name of learning engender a shallow sciolism to impose for a while on the ignorant vulgar, but it will only increase contempt in the eyes of the intelligent. We have before urged on the Parsis the duty of doing something in behalf of their own literature, but we were scarcely prepared to find that their priesthood was so far behind the time as even to refuse a copy of a comparatively modern book to a co-religionist. We had expected to find that whenever a Parsi came forward in the cause of Zend or Pehlvi literature, he would be backed by the influence of the wealthy, and abundantly gratified by the assistance of the custodians of their manuscripts. Custodians, we call them, for the books are the heritage of the Parsi race, and not exclusively of its priesthood, and the Dasturs ought to be held responsible for the care and use they take of them.

For the Din-kard itself we have no special respect. It is probably not 900 years old,—some have thought it was composed within the last 700 years; but it may become important as the bone of contention between advancement and blind conservatism, between priestcraft and intellectual liberty.

We cannot think, with the *Indian Banner*, that the circumstance he alludes to, gives much promise of a new and farther development of Parsi character. But if young, intelligent Parsis rally to the battle the Dasturs have challenged, we may yet see a wonderful change effected among this highly favoured race. It was in the wake of the great commercial enterprises of the fifteenth century that the revival of learning took place in Europe, and the battle with the priesthood, who then also stood in their own light, was a prominent feature in its early history. Will the Dasturs take that lead in learning to which the times now call them, or must they be lashed to silence and scorn by some nineteenth century Erasmus?

THE *Delhi Gazette*:—

"We have hitherto abstained from expressing any decided opinion as to the identity of the (Ajmere) Nana, though we have for some time inclined very strongly to the belief that a mistake has been made. We have now authority for stating that the prisoner having reached Cawnpore and been examined by persons who are able to speak positively on the subject, the question has been set at rest. The Ajmere Nana is NOT the Nana of Bithoor."

THE same:—

"Our latest advices from Cabool are from 3rd to 11th August:—

The chief item of news contained therein is that Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan is enlisting troops at Burkee Rajo, a place in the Loohoogur District, and is causing the people of other places to rise, while Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan is making warlike preparations in Cabool, and is ready to march towards Loohoogur. Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan had sent word to Mohamed Allee Khan by Shere Mohamed Khan to the effect that he, Mohamed Azim, was engaging troops merely to defend his own territory, and not to fight with Mohamed Allee Khan who was his nephew, and that he would leave Loohoogur the moment Mohamed Allee Khan had released his jageer and Mirza Ahd Khan.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURNEY CASE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALCUTTA, 28*th August.*

The Burney case decided. Damages Rs. 2000 with costs.—*Times of India, August* 31.

GALLE, 31*st August*, 5-20 P.M.

Steamer *Nubia* sailed for Suez.

GALLE, 31*st August*, 6-15 P.M.

Steamer *Columbian* sailed for Bombay.

LOCAL.

A MARINE COURT will assemble in the Fort Police office, this day at 2 P.M., to enquire into the circumstances connected with the collision between the *Kosauth*, *Nadir Shah* and *Margaret Jane*. Mr. N. W. Oliver, Senior Magistrate of Police, and Captain W. C. Barker, the Master Attendant, will form the Court.

MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL SOCIETY.—The ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 5th of September, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward:—

1. On a ready method of obtaining the Dew-point by calculation, without the use of a Table of Factors. By H. Cook, M.D., Civil Surgeon, Sattara.

2. Report on the Sanitarium at Rairee, for the first half of 1863. By Assistant-Surgeon Deolin, late in Medical Charge.

Presented by the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department.

NATIVE PROGRESS.—The last overland mail brings in the happy tidings of a decisive step in advance taken by our countrymen in the march of progress. Among the names of the successful candidates for the Indian Civil Service appointments is found that of Satyendra Tagore, a Calcutta Baboo, late of the Calcutta University. The Tagore is an historical family that has played a very important part in the history of the progress of British enlightenment in India; and we are glad to find that its present representative—Mr. Satyendra—has proved himself worthy of the well-known house. It has recently been the fashion to compare the people of Western with that of Eastern India and many an observing writer or speaker has deemed it appropriate to pronounce us as fast gaining in our race over the Calcutta Baboos. Often do we read expressions of admiration and respect bestowed in Calcutta papers upon our enlightenment, public spirit and all that. Even in point of intellectual attainments, we have had one-sided admirers. Our own travellers to Calcutta boasted the other day of *our* knowledge and *our* improvement; and the *India Field*, an independent English journal, in reviewing a recent Bombay work in spite of one fault, which it discerned in it, made some admission highly flattering to the Bombay people:—

"Latterly the natives of Bombay are rapidly stealing a march in the progress of civilisation in full competition with their compatriots of Bengal, and unless the Bengalees exhibit greater energy, public spirit and patriotism than they have hitherto manifested, they are sure to be overmatched by the Parsis and Hindoos of the Western Presidency, an earnest of which contingency is undoubtedly presented in the work of Framji Bomanji now under review."

But this is all undue sanguineness; and we believe, it will be many years yet before the Parsis or the Hindus of Bombay will supersede the Baboos in any respect. We are only noising in the world, while all earnest efforts are being made by our friends in Bengal. Our social progress—our so called refinements of female society, and the breaking down of religious monstrosities—we only recently contrasted with the silent workings of the Baboos and found ourselves wanting in the balance of comparison. Let us now see what we have done in point of intellectual advancement. The Baboos have got among themselves a Native Barrister and a Native Civil Servant too. We have as yet sent no one from among us to England, and, passing a course of instruction at the Temple to join our bar; while the great noise we made in the world for the Civil Service grade has brought to us only shame and chagrin. We sent up several of our youths; but one returned after complaining that he was unjustly treated in the standard of the required age being lowered *after* his joining the college only upon the faith of the old limit, though there is no reason why he should not have competed at all a year previous to his intention. Next went two young men of the Kama family, as if because they could afford the expense, they could also afford labour and brains for the standard, but both returned after some three or four years' trial and an enormous expenditure of money, giving up the prize they were so sanguine at first to obtain. A fourth candidate, who promised well in the beginning and who stood firm to the last, gave up his ambition and joined a mercantile firm some six months ago. He is also expected to return in a month or two. These have been *our* successes in the intellectual race; let that of Mr. Satyendra speak itself for the people of Calcutta.—*Indian Banner, August* 29.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

FOUND DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last, at Mungulwaree, to inquire into the circumstances connected with the death of a Hindoo named Manick Nana. From the evidence of Crushna Ambajee, recorded by the Coroner, Mr. Connon, it appeared that on the morning of Sunday last, he had been to the well situated in the oart at Mungulwaree, for the purpose of getting out his bucket, which had fallen into it two days previous. At the first throw of the drag he took out the deceased, and recognized him to be the brother of one Yadow Nana, to whom he immediately reported the matter. The deceased was quite cold and stiff when taken out of the well.

VERDICT.—"Found drowned."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 15th August.

KUTCH.—The fall of rain measured during the fortnight under report was 82 cents, and which added to that formerly recorded (19 inches 86 cents) makes a total of (20 inches 68 cents). The weather has been cool and cloudy, fever is prevalent. The continuous fall of rain since the beginning of the monsoon and the want of sunshine has proved somewhat unfavourable to the growth of the crops, in some places the seed having rotted, it has been or is being sown a second time.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 30th August 1863.

BROACH.—Fine; wind westerly, moderate.
BULSAR.—Partially cloudy.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GOA.—Rainy; wind light from west.
GALLE.—Light winds; fine day. Ther. 80.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy; wind S. W.
KURRACHEE.—Cloudy; wind S. W.
MADRAS.—Cloudy; wind N.W. Ther. 84 Baro. 30.02.
SURAT.—Fair.
PAUMBEN.—Calm and fine. Ther. 86.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank on the 27th August 1863.

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	"	7,546,978
Other Deposits	"	22,987,862
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	"	503,318
Rest	"	567,156
	Rupees...	36,830,314

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	4,304,759
Credit Accounts on do. do.	"	2,035,935
Bills discounted	"	6,883,286
Dead Stock	"	489,486
Balances with Branches and Agents	"	6,751,142
Govt. Reserve	"	3,546,978
Cash and Currency Notes	"	12,808,728

THERE is a probability of a marriage between one of the sons of the last titular king of Delhi, now a state prisoner at Rangoon, and the daughter of an old Mussulman in the town. As it is impossible to prevent the perpetuation of the family, the prisoners ought to be removed to England, like the late Rajah of Coorg and the Ranee Chunda of Lahore. The latter, the mother of the Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, who so long intrigued against us both before her incarceration in Chunar and after, her escape to Nepaul, is under the charge of a lady long well known for her management of a native female school in Calcutta. The "interesting" prisoners kept on subsistence allowance in Rangoon, might in England become useful and harmless members of society.—*Id.*

No other capital in the world would submit for a day to the postal arrangements which Calcutta seems to approve of by its silence. The last mail steamer *Nemesis* took *four* days to get out to sea, yet Government allowed the Post Office to close the English mail on Saturday, the incoming mail arrived on Sunday, there was a rush to the offices to answer letters by the after-packet on Monday, and that closed at noon, though the steamer did not go to sea till *Wednesday*. Why the ordinary mail was not kept open till Tuesday night, and sent down to Saugor by a tug steamer, we cannot understand. Again the English mail by Bombay which arrived at Benares on Tuesday morning, just half an hour too late for the Calcutta train, is delayed twenty-four hours and will not be delivered till this morning. Is there a Chamber of Commerce in Calcutta?—and did not Government promise a second train daily from Benares several months ago? Another instance of postal barbarism, against which we have in vain protested privately, is that, although the Eastern Bengal Railway has been running for more than a year through the rich Indigo districts to Kooshtee, the authorities will not send letters or papers by it from such a station as Barrackpore. Letters must be delayed twenty-four hours by being posted at Calcutta.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

A WRECK.—We are sorry to announce the loss of the Brig *Teak*, Captain Middleton, which went ashore off Coconada, last Saturday morning. The site of the accident, is close to the spot where the *Banshee* met with her loss only a few weeks back. A private telegram received on Saturday evening, first announced her stranding, and a second received yesterday, reported that she had been totally abandoned. No lives, as far as we have yet ascertained, have been lost. The ill-fated vessel was on her voyage from hence to the Northern Ports, when she ran aground. She was an old standing Indian trader, and her commander is well known to the mercantile community. Messrs. Graham Easton and Co., are her agents in Madras. We shall give further particulars of the mishap, when they reach us hereafter.

The Master Attendant of Coringa is gone to her assistance with boats, &c.—*Daily News, August* 25.

We regret to record the death of Lieutenant Samuel Simpson, of the Invalid Establishment, and Deputy Commissary of the Army Commissaria Department, which event took place at the Presidency on the 25th Instant. His remains will be interred this morning in St. Andrew's Kirk Cemetery, with the usual military honours.—*Athenæum and Statemant August* 26.

THE BRIG "TEAK."—We are sorry to learn from a second telegram that had been received at the Master Attendant's Office, late on Monday night, that this vessel is now a total wreck. As we anticipated, the Master Attendant of Cocanada had proceeded to her assistance; but all endeavours to get her afloat again were of no avail. She was abandoned by her crew at 10 A.M. on the 24th. She was insured, we believe, for 12,000 Rupees.—*Id.*

JYNTIA.

NOTHING worthy of record has for some time transpired in the Jyntia hills. With the exception of the twenty or thirty rebels who prefer a desperate hostility to pardon and restoration to the quiet of village life, the reaction after the late excitement which has had the effect of causing a lull most favourable for the introduction of reforms. We have letters from Cherra down to the 6th instant, but they record very little of interest beyond the fact that U Myllon and his party have not yet been caught. Preparations were made, as we mentioned, a while ago, to intercept any attempt they might make to escape out of the jungles, and they were also to have been hunted down by the Cossya Police, with a large party of village volunteers. But they have managed to elude the vigilance of our people, and up to this moment remain at large. The fact is, that the season is dead against any thorough attempt at pursuit. To apprehend them it would have been necessary, we suppose, not simply to pass and repass through the jungles, but to encamp for some days either in the jungles or on the borders of it, and from there to operate against them. This is impossible just now. The malaria of the jungles would have been more disastrous than any number of armed rebels we have ever desireable it was that the last vestige of the revolt should be obliterated at once, and the last embers stamped out, this cannot be done till the return of the dry season. Both Captain Morton, the Deputy Commissioner of the Cossya Hills, and Lieutenant Walcott went out with parties of the Cossya Police; but we are sorry to hear it reported that they are suffering from jungle-fever. This result is by no means surprising, when we reflect on the severe, harassing, and incessant work they have had during the past active months. The state of the country is such, that both officers and men must abstain from any attempt at campaigning just now; and if there still are a few little things to be done before this Jyntia account can be finally closed, prudence dictates that they should be postponed till a more favourable opportunity. The country will not be endangered; the completeness with which a whole people but the other day in arms against us, has settled down to peaceful pursuits, is a proof of the completeness with which the military did their work, and of the general conviction that to whatever were the dreams of independence by which they were recently fired, they have no alternative now but to remain in subjection. With the sympathies of all the villages alienated from U Myllon and his party, it is not likely the rebels will be able to recruit their numbers so as to become at all formidable by the time we are free to hunt them down. But that will, in the mean time, require the force to be marched against, night attacks on unsuspecting villages, and a judicious distribution of the Police ought to be able to give security to the villages.

About three weeks ago, a man of the Cossya Police was shot dead at his post at Mynso, the village of which U Myllon was formerly the Dolloi. The murderer has not been arrested, nor is it known who he is; but we suppose it must have been one of U Myllon's men.

We are glad to learn that cholera, which had begun to prevail to a formidable extent in the hills, has now abated. If food does not become too dear for the poorer classes, the people will have tided over the recent disturbances less disastrously than they had any right to expect.—*Dacca News, Aug.* 15.

THE BURNEY DINAPORE SCANDAL CASE.

(Abridged from the Englishman, August 21, *and continued from the Bombay Gazette, of Aug.* 31.)

Thursday, 20th *August* 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR M. L. WELLS, KT.)

Burney vs. *Eyre.*

Mr. Bell and Mr. Doyne for the plaintiff.

Mr. Newmarch and Mr. Woodroffe for the defendant.

Mr. Newmarch.—Before entering upon the merits of this case there are one or two observations that require to be discussed with respect to the law on the subject. First as to the count for slander contained in the plaint. As it is formed it is not one on which the Court can find a verdict for the plaintiff. The words complained of do not refer to the plaintiff in his military capacity; in themselves they are not actionable; and unless they were spoken of him as a military man, and that he was brought into disrepute thereby, or suffered injury and loss, an action cannot be maintained.

The Court.—Would not the charging a military man with cowardice be the same as saying of a mercantile man that he was guilty of unfair and improper dealings in his business?

Mr. Newmarch.—I don't think it would be a slander if said of him distinct from his military position. There is only a simple charge against the defendant that he would chastise the plaintiff. It is not slanderous for one to say that a military man was threatened with personal chastisment, *or* to say that he asked the person who so threatened him not to beat him, if there was nothing spoken of him in his military capacity. To support the count for slander it must be said therein that it was confirmed. As to the libel, I submit it was made under such circumstances as made it a privileged communication, provided it was not made with express malice. Lieut. Eyre was bound to make this statement when called upon, and *prima facie* there is no malice. It therefore shifts the onus of proof of malice on to the other side. They must show what Lieut. Eyre said was not only false, but that he knew that what he was stating was false. These transactions which the Court is called upon to decide were eminently such as a military tribunal ought to have enquired into; and I think it is greatly to be regretted that this Court has been made the arena for settling them. The plaintiff is now seeking by an underhand way to obviate that which his own actions have brought about. This action is really brought to put high military authorities on their trial, rather than against my client. I will not now attempt to defend absent parties; I am here only to defend Lieut. Eyre, and I will confine myself to that duty. Although his conduct has been indiscreet, and is by no means free from blame, still, upon the evidence produced by the other side, the Court cannot give a verdict against him, because he has stated that which he believed to be true, and the statement was made at the request of competent military authority, which he could not disobey. In weighing the evidence there are two improbabilities to be contrasted in this case: the one whether it was likely that Colonel Burney would have submitted to the threat with which Lieutenant Eyre says he threatened him, or that Lieutenant Eyre would deliberately assert that he did do so, knowing that such a statement was false. On the other side it was urged that it was almost incredible to believe that a high military officer in the position of Colonel Burney, and of his known antecedents, would have submitted to listen to a threat of this kind from an officer of Lieutenant Eyre's rank. There is no doubt a strong improbability of his having done so, but yet the improbability on which I shall rely is much stronger: it is whether Lieutenant Eyre, if he had not used these words, would have voluntarily endangered his commission and prospects in life by falsely representing that to have taken place which there was no occasion so to represent. The latter improbability is far greater than the first; but in this case the Court has not to contrast these two improbabilities by themselves. But there is evidence to assist the Court in forming an opinion on which side the greatest improbability is. Colonel Burney acknowledged that he submitted to be spoken to by these officers in a way which he ought not to have allowed as a superior officer. I do not attribute personal cowardice on the part of Colonel Burney for acting as he did; but I say that he was conscious that he had gone beyond the strict line of propriety which a gentleman ought to have observed towards a lady situated as Mrs. Willis was, her husband being absent. It is abundantly evident that it was that idea which induced him to act in this manner, instead of placing Colonel Gordon and Lieutenant Eyre under arrest immediately. It was a gross indignity to him to be addressed as they addressed him, and I contend that when he did submit to be bullied and have conditions imposed upon him, it is not so very surprising that he should also have heard without indignation what Lieutenant Eyre said with regard to his having acted in a cowardly manner, especially as he himself said in evidence, that for a man to act towards a lady as he was alleged by them to have done, was a cowardly proceeding. He had very good reason to think that Mrs. Willis was justly offended by his letter. All I shall say of it is, that although it was not one which would him put out of the pale of gentlemen's society, still it was a letter most vexatious at least on the borders of impropriety. He must have felt that to ask for a hair-chain and to offer to pay half the rent of her house and occupy two rooms there, in her husband's absence, though I acquit him of any improper motives, was an offer which her husband would resent. He recollected at any rate so much of his letter, and this portion he would think of more in reference to what would be Colonel Willis's feeling on hearing of it, than its offence upon Mrs. Willis. But then the parts of the postscript where he alluded to the crinoline and referred to her friend as Mary Magdalene, he could not but know would be offensive to the lady herself. I must say, however intimate he was with Colonel and Mrs. Willis, he must have reflected that there was a good deal that he had written likely to give offence. No lady would like to have a friend of hers who was to be a resident in her house alluded to as Mary Magdalene. It was a joke, he said, but certainly one in the worst taste; and he anticipated it would offend Colonel Gordon, for he took the precaution to ask that he should not see the letter. He also recollected that he had commented on the ladies dresses, not only with regard to the upper portion, but also the lower, and that he had used the word *exposé*. When these two gentlemen came to him, therefore, he was aware that so much of the letter was not what it ought to have been, and he must say it was right on Colonel Gordon's part to refuse Colonel Burney a copy of his letter; it is rather to be lamented that he did not get it. But, possibly, Colonel Gordon considered it best that, as he intended to refer the whole matter to Colonel Willis, he was justified in refusing it. It has, however, little to do with what took place at the first interview. Before discussing what really did take place then, it will be necessary to go through the evidence of what occurred subsequently, in order to arrive at what was the true state of the Brigadier's mind upon this occasion. The next day he wrote to Colonel Gordon, asking him for a copy of his letter, and shows there how uneasy his mind was as to what he had done. He evidently thought he had been guilty of some gross offence. He was under the impression that it required an apology, and that he ought to submit to any sacrifice to obtain pardon. In his letter, too, to Colonel Willis, he admits that he had made certain strictures on dress of a questionable nature, and he was strongly impressed with impressions of penence. On the 4th of March he again writes to Mrs. Willis in the exaggerated tone of an old man who seeks pardon for having done something which he considered very wrong.

A.

To Mrs. Willis, at Dinapore, 4th March 1862.

Pardon, pardon me Mrs. Willis, and pray intercede with your husband, and obtain for me his forgiveness.

I do assure you in verity and truth, that I am ignorant of what I have committed, but the knowledge of having given you dire offence has been to me a severe affliction.

Yours gratefully,

GEO. BURNEY."

He is under the impression that he has offended a lady whom he would not willingly offend, and appears most anxious to be forgiven, not in a manner that denotes either physical or moral cowardice, but still in a way which shows he was most solicitous and that he would go great lengths to obtain forgiveness. Colonel Gordon's reply is very important, for it enlightens us on what really took place at the first interview. He replies in a very discourteous strain, and say, "You were *forbidden* to write again to Mrs. Willis," and "I renew the injunction." The Brigadier, instead of indignantly repudiating the insinuation that he had been dictated to, and denying that ever such an injunction or promise took place, answers in a very submissive manner, that he will not write again. Does it appear if Colonel Burney knew that Colonel Gordon had asserted anything which had really not happened at their interview. Again, the tone in which Lieutenant Eyre's letters are couched when he returned the presents, is not likely to have been adopted by a subaltern to his Brigadier if the latter did not feel he was in a questionable position. All this enlightens us as to what really did take place on this particular interview. Colonel Burney must have been in a state of great mental depression and mortification at the past active measures instituted against him as the letters of Lieutenant Eyre show he did. He would have been justified in saying, notwithstanding the fault he had committed, that he would not allow Lieutenant Eyre to conduct himself in this offensive manner, and would have placed him at once under arrest.

Having seen through the medium of these letters what was the state of the Brigadier's mind at the time, we then go back to the interview itself. Brigadier Burney himself admits that he was asked to keep silence, and that he was requested not to write to Mrs. Willis again; that he gave up the letter; and in his written statement on the 13th January he admits there is a discrepancy in his written statement and his evidence on the trial as to what took place. That in the statement is very mild indeed. It shows that when the written statement was being made out he was willing to give the mildest complexion to the conversation. It shows, too, that he was trying to smooth over what was a very nasty feature in that interview. Now, as to the words which were actually used on that occasion: first, there is Colonel Gordon, who speaks on two occasions. His statement before General Campbell is substantially the same as what he has stated in his evidence in Court, and it is confirmed by Captain Ward. If it is admitted that what the Colonel said is correct, it renders the addition of these words, "your conduct was that of a coward," of very little consequence. I say, when Colonel Burney admits Colonel Gordon's statement, he admits all in Mr. Eyre's statement. What is the substantial difference between the account he now admits and the account Lieutenant Eyre gives? "Coward" is not a technical term, and he says he allowed Lieutenant Eyre to tax him with conduct which he said, under the circumstances, if he had been guilty of, is just as objectionable and offensive as if he had been really called a coward. Such conduct on the part of Lieutenant Eyre ought to have resulted in his being put under arrest, and the Brigadier would have done so if he had not felt himself in a false position. Now he comes here to object to the word "coward" having been used, when he had already submitted to be told that he had done that which was a cowardly act, and which a military officer ought not to have quietly submitted to. Colonel Burney's own evidence a charge might have been founded against himself which would have resulted in his dismissal if he had been tried by a Court-martial. I have hitherto contended that the presence or absence of these words are immaterial: now I come to the question whether the words really were used. There is a direct contradiction of testimony in this respect. Colonel Burney says they were not used. Now, if Colonel Burney could have heard the words, "You would not have dared to have written to Mrs. Willis if Colonel Willis was here," and be so little affected by them, he would not be much affected by the use of the other expression. To say to a man "You would not dare" would be just as likely to cause him to resent them as to say—"Your conduct is that of a coward." Not to be offended at the former shows he would not be very readily startled at the latter. Against that contradiction of the Brigadier there is the positive oath of Lieutenant Eyre made in support of a statement which was going up to higher authority. If it had been Lieut. Eyre's object to show his absent friend his zeal for him as his friend, there was ample room to show it without using the words "Your conduct was that of a coward." He surely would not have used them from mere wantonness. He is not put in any better position by doing so, but in one much worse as regards his superior officer; and it does not tend to show Colonel Burney in any less favourable light. The improbability that Colonel Burney would have submitted to be treated in this way by an inferior officer has vanished, but the other improbability still exists—that Lieutenant Eyre would have imperilled his position by making a false statement. It is quite sufficient for me if Lieutenant Eyre used these words, or if the Court finds he wrote them, firmly believing that he uttered them. It is possible under the circumstances that he might not have used them. But why should he have put these words into his statement if he felt convinced he did not use them? He knew he had been behaving in a manner which might subject him to a Court-martial, and he felt obliged to put into the statement much which would appear wrong on his part; but knowing that there were witnesses, and that his statement would be sifted, he knew he must put them therein at any cost to himself. Why, therefore, should he have put these other words when he knew they would be contradicted if untrue? It is impossible to believe he put them therein knowing he did not use them. Colonel Gordon's statement does not disprove that they were uttered. He was pacing up and down the room at the time, and whilst thus walking up and down, thinking what else he had to say, his attention was aroused by the Brigadier saying—"Yes I would," and Mr. Eyre saying "No you would not." Then he says he remembered the words which he had just before heard Mr. Eyre saying—viz., that "you would not have done this if Colonel Willis had been at home," which till then had escaped his memory. When Colonel Gordon was in that state of mind that these words were spoken without his remarking them at once, there is no improbability in the previous words were spoken without their having been heard. Colonel Gordon says if he had heard them, he would have been very much startled; but is there anything improbable, when he was only aroused by hearing these exclamations, that he could not hear these particular words? There is only an absence of testimony, but no contradiction. It is simply this—Lieut. Eyre is not corroborated. Attention must be confined to the evidence of Colonel Burney and Lieut. Eyre alone, and Colonel Gordon must be put out of consideration, and an opinion formed by the aid of the surrounding circumstances, and see whether the Brigadier's conduct was such in any respect as that he would have submitted quietly to be spoken to thus. He had submitted to things already which he ought not to have done, upon the evidence. As regards the first interview, your Lordship will not, I confidently submit, find that Lieutenant Eyre has made a false statement maliciously and knowing it to be false. On the contrary, all the probabilities are against his having wantonly inserted an expression in his statement when he knew that, as it had not actually been used, Colonel Gordon would prove that it had not. I will now proceed to discuss the probabilities of what passed on the second interview between Colonel Burney and Lieutenant Eyre, and I shall remark that the improbabilities of his having given a false account of what took place are tenfold greater than with respect to the first, great as they undoubtedly are. Colonel Gordon was present at the first, and he could not escape from giving a true account of what he believed had happened; but at the second interview no one except himself and Colonel Burney was there. The falsehood must then have been entirely gratuitous, and would be saddling himself with a gross military offence without the slightest occasion for running the risk. If he did so it was the act of a raving madman. The improbability of his story would no doubt be excessive if there were not circumstances which lead up to and explain it away, and reduce it to a small improbability indeed. The acts of both parties would be extremely improbable under ordinary circumstances, but they lose this character when we look at all that surrounds them. On the first occasion Lieutenant Eyre committed himself in a way which ought to have placed him under arrest, and afterwards he gratuitously continued such conduct by sending the insolent letters on the several occasions of his returning the presents which Colonel Burney had given to Mrs. Willis, and the one he had received himself from the Brigadier. By this interview he was adding one scene more to the drama he was enacting. The improbability of his conduct is taken away when we see that he had been bullying the Brigadier on previous occasions with impunity; so he goes down and bullies the old man once more. He had done it with impunity on four previous occasions, and he is induced thereby to try again the fifth time. I think the letters far more highly improper than what occurred at the second interview. Look at the conduct of Col. Burney. It would indeed have been highly improbable if we did not see that he had gone on submitting to the insolence of Lieut. Eyre and that he was dejected to the last degree from what he had done. He completely withdrew himself from all society, and immediately after the interview he describes most particularly his state of mind, as we see from his letter of the 8th March. Therefore the improbability of his submitting to this conduct is altogether got rid of. When we consider the state in which he was and what he admits he had previously allowed, it is far more likely that he did submit at this instance to be bullied, rather than that he acted, as he himself says he did, riding rather the high horse.

The Court.—If the expression was used to Colonel Burney, would not the accounts Colonel Burney had given of it to those to whom he spoke of it, have been mentioned by them to Lieutenant Eyre, and he would then have denied the Colonel's version?

Mr. Newmarch.—Those persons were not likely to speak of the matter to Lieutenant Eyre. And Dr. Wright does not say he was told.

The Court.—The question was never asked by the counsel on either side. I observed this.

Mr. Newmarch.—It was a question which the other side should have asked. Dr. Wright said he was under the impression that Lieutenant Eyre had been bullying the Colonel. The Colonel did not mention the subject with any intention that it should reach Eyre. It was used only to his son-in-law and Captain Ward, his Brigade Major, and not to Colonel Gordon, who would be likely to mention it to Eyre; and there is no evidence that it was told to Dr. Wright. The proof that Lieutenant Eyre did use this expression, and the occasion on which he communicated it being privileged, rests with the plaintiffs. If your Lordship cannot find that the words were not used, the defendant is entitled to a verdict. I submit that Colonel Burney's conduct has been such that on that testimony alone the Court cannot find that he did not use them to a place which Eyre says he did. It is one of those cases of conflict of testimony which makes it difficult to decide either way, but the preponderance of testimony is in favour of the defendant. It will be said on the other side that Colonel Burney's conduct, when he heard who was his accuser, is opposed to the idea that he would have submitted. I grant that Col. Burney was ignorant of Eyre being his accuser, not because Eyre had never threatened him, but because Burney would never think that Eyre would be mad enough to communicate the threat to the Commander-in-Chief, and therefore that he would be the last person to have been his accuser. I give Colonel Burney the full credit for the letter he wrote directly after the discovery. Well, then, when the discovery did come on the 11th July, Colonel Hinde, one of the witnesses, yesterday, said the feeling of Colonel Burney was one of delight on hearing who his accuser was. I am sorry to say I cannot accept this evidence at all. Captain Ward is never asked about it by the person who it was communicated the fact. It is evidence coming on at the close which would be of importance if proved, and it comes out without knowledge of counsel. It is impossible to suppose that Colonel Burney did not know of it, and he would have told his counsel if he had heard of it. It would have been stated too in the written statement, and Captain Ward and the Brigadier would have been examined as to these exclamations of delight; but it now comes out without any previous warning, and they are not to be taken on the unsupported testimony of the witness.

The Court.—Major Ward says that the Brigadier was very much excited, and was almost mad. This is very much in support of what Colonel Hinde said.

Mr. Newmarch.—Surely the madness might be attributed to other feelings than those of joy. Had Colonel Burney used these words they would have been disclosed. Look at the Brigadier's letter to the Advocate General when he describes his feelings as those of "disgust, surprise, and mortification." He would rather have said it was with delight that he could meet the charge. Again, further on he says, "I am pained and mortified that these statements have been made to the Commander-in-Chief." Why did Colonel Hinde allow him to use these expressions when he assisted him in drawing up the letter, if he was rejoiced at being able to meet the charge in a proper manner?

The Court.—Colonel Hinde says he shook him by the hand. This is remarkable.

Mr. Newmarch.—I say I cannot believe Colonel Hinde's evidence on this point, and I am obliged to do so, because, if it were true, it would have occurred much earlier in the case. The plaintiff and Captain Ward are not asked a word about them. They would have recollected them had these words been spoken. I regret to be obliged to come to this conclusion, but I have no alternative.

The Court.—I desire that Captain Ward do not leave Calcutta. It is a terrible thing that it should go forth that Colonel Hinde had wilfully perjured himself without there being an opportunity of having his evidence confirmed. I shall recall Major Ward.

Mr. Newmarch.—I do not say that Colonel Hinde has perjured himself, but what I do say is, that it is evidence which cannot be acted upon, because it is not supported; and if Captain Ward is to be called I should prefer his being called now.

The Court.—The expression of "My God! my God!" is surely a natural exclamation of delight. I don't see where the improbability of the expression having been used is by a man in a very excited state, and almost beside himself with surprise and delight.

Mr. Newmarch.—Your Lordship's mistake in quoting the words exactly expresses my meaning.

The words "My God! my God!" would convey a very different state of feeling than would those Colonel Hinde now says he heard.

The Court.—Surely you do not mean to take advantage of my words when I say "My God! my God!" for "Thank God! thank God!"

Mr. Newmarch.—It shows how easily wrong words may be used and attributed to others, especially after a long interval, when the matter has been discussed and spoken over as this affair has been, at an up-country station.

The Court.—I cannot allow these expressions to go forth in reference to officers who have come here entirely as disinterested witnesses. I shall recall Major Ward.

Major Ward was then recalled.

By the Court.—You were not asked about any expression that Colonel Burney might have used, but you described him as being in a very excited state: did he use any words of exclamation?

Major Ward.—He might have used the expression "Thank God! thank God!"

The Court.—Would you kindly think over what expressions were used, or whether any were used.

Major Ward.—The Brigadier was very excited, and spoke almost in hysterics. It lasted for about six or seven minutes. He walked up and down the room without using any expressions.

The Court.—What is your impression as regards the use of the words?

Major Ward.—These words might have been used.

Mr. Newmarch.—Was it your idea that the Brigadier was excited from joy or not? And did he seem glad or not?

Major Ward.—He was very excited. I cannot say whether from joy or astonishment.

Mr. Newmarch.—This evidence leaves the matter very much where it was.

The Court.—Major Ward says these expressions might have been used.

Mr. Newmarch.—He very probably says they might have been used. It is sufficient for me if it rests there.

Colonel Hinde was called to shew that Colonel Burney's feelings were those of joy; it is quite sufficient for me to shew that they were not unalloyed feelings of satisfaction, for the gentleman who was with him must have gathered this if it had been so. What does Colonel Burney do upon this? he writes to the Adjutant General, which he could not help doing, and says that he is prepared to undergo the strictest enquiry into the charge brought against him. Then, does he take any active step himself against Eyre? No; on the 14th, when he finds he has evidence against Eyre which would have made him amenable to a Court-martial, he takes steps to put him under arrest on the grounds of his requesting Dr. Wright to carry a threatening message to him but not for having said to the Commander-in-Chief that he had threatened this on a former occasion. This appears to disclose a reluctance to have the charge investigated. It does not show that confidence in his own innocence such as would be expected of him. He hesitates to become his prosecutor on that charge and have it investigated. He knew that the Commander-in-Chief would be propitiated by his resignation, but if he preferred a charge on this head against Eyre, he knew there would be no withdrawing, and the whole affair would have to be investigated. A man may deny a statement which was true and yet be reluctant to prosecute another for making the statement, for he would have to substantiate what he said on oath. It did not compromise his position by placing Eyre under arrest for asking Dr. Wright to carry an offensive message to him. He takes no such steps himself to bring about an investigation of the accusation. We find that when the enquiry was at hand and might have been proceeded with he holds back. We find that when, finally, it comes to the choice whether it is to be investigated or not he again holds back. It is hardly to be credited that an officer would have submitted to conduct that Colonel Burney has put up with, and yet that he did not place Lieutenant Eyre under arrest; but it is harder to believe that an officer would draw back when these charges might have been examined into. Yet we see that he has done so. It is impossible to conceive that it was within the bounds of probability that he would have done such; nevertheless it is the case. He has done that which no reasonable man could have been expected to have done, and what would be considered impossible to have happened, unless it had actually occurred; he must therefore apply to his acts the evidence before us, and not to apply the rules of conduct which would guide other men in forming conlusions upon his actions. He acts in a perfectly abnormal manner. His final act renders it impossible that probabilities which would be acted upon with some degree of confidence in regard to other men in forming an opinion on their actions, would be acted upon in forming an opinion as to what his motives and conduct would be on any particular occasion. As to what happened before General Campbell, we must prefer what General Campbell said to that which Colonel Burney says. General Campbell says he gave the option of resigning or standing a searching enquiry. Colonel Burney says he gave no alternative. The General also says he gave him twenty-four hours to make his decision. At 11 o'clock the next day the Brigadier sends in his letter refusing to resign, and afterwards, at 3 o'clock, he resigns by the advice of Dr. Wall. Dr. Wall states his reasons for giving the advice—very bad advice there can be no doubt it was—and it is just possible he may be casting about in his own mind for reasons to justify his advice. Dr. Wall is therefore not to be looked upon as a disinterested witness, and the Court can hardly consider that the Brigadier had any other reason for resigning than to escape the enquiry. His conduct to Mrs. Willis ought not to have weighed one moment with him so as to have induced him to take that most discreditable and dishonorable course of retiring in the face of those statements. I do not think the Court can accept the explanation that he expected an enquiry after his resignation. Dr. Wall and Captain Ward thought that it was the only way of avoiding an investigation into these matters.

The Court.—Could any officer in the army suppose that a subaltern who had made a statement which was alleged to contain a gross falsehood regarding a superior officer would not be brought to a Court-martial.

Mr. Newmarch.—Your Lordship will see that the Brigadier knew, for some reason or another, that the Commander-in-Chief was taking a very unusual course. An option had been given him to resign. Might he not suppose that this was a matter which the Commander-in-Chief did not wish to investigate. He had already seen that no Court-martial had taken place when he was made acquainted that a subaltern had threatened his superior officer. He might therefore have supposed that no Court-martial would take place in this instance. It is plain that the resignation was with the object of evading an enquiry, if your Lordship believes the evidence of General Campbell, who distinctly states that Colonel Burney said "I will either resign or stand a fair enquiry. The Court has to enquire whether Colonel Burney resigned to avoid an enquiry or whether he did not resign with that intention. Taking all the circumstances into consideration it cannot but find that that was his intention. His subsequent actions go to shew what was his motive. He did not take any steps until October, when he found the step he had already taken would be attended by very serious results to him. Those four months' silence is a feature to be taken into consideration in weighing his motives. He must have been quite aware that no steps for an enquiry were being taken during these two months, and his tardy application must be considered as an admission that he had resigned in order to put an end to any further enquiries. I have gone through the whole of the case. I have merely just to remark that if on the libel count the Court does not consider the affirmative proved for the reasons already stated there ought to be a verdict for the defendant.

Having such strong probabilities in favour of the truth of Lieutenant Eyre's statement, and the fact that the probabilities are beyond comparison greater against that of Colonel Burney, it remains for the Court to decide if it will on the truth or falsehood of the statements of these two officers. But in my opinion it is not necessary to go so far as this, inasmuch as this document, being, as it appears, from the evidence of the Commander-in-Chief, a privileged document, has the effect of shifting the onus of proof upon the plaintiff to prove by affirmative evidence express malice. The only witness which I shall call is Major Ward.

The Court.—Is not Colonel Willis to be called? If he had been here I should have called him, as his evidence is the most material in deciding such a question as this; but if he is not here I cannot.

Mr. Newmarch.—Then after your Lordship's expression of opinion I shall call him. I shall therefore call these two gentlemen to corroborate the statement of General Campbell as far as regards the accuracy of his memory as to what took place at the enquiry. The learned counsel then put in the following *de bene esse* examinations.

Philip Homan Eyre, being solemnly affirmed and examined as a witness on behalf of the defendant this 26th day of April 1863, saith:—

To Mr. Newmarch.—I am the defendant in this action and a subaltern in H. M. 38th Regiment of infantry. In February 1862, my regiment was at Dinapore. I was then Adjutant of the regiment. Brigadier Burney was then the Brigadier commanding that station. The 38th Regiment was part of his brigade, Lieutenant-Colonel Willis was a Major and Brevet Colonel in my regiment. Colonel Gordon did not belong to the same regiment. He was doing general duty at the station. Early in February, Colonel Willis was ordered on duty to Darjeeling. Willis left on the 12th of February. I had been intimated with Colonel Willis since he joined the regiment. Previous to Colonel Willis's leaving Dinapore he made a request concerning Mrs. Willis. Colonel Willis placed Mrs. Willis under my charge. Colonel Gordon was an intimate friend of Colonel Willis. Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Willis were very intimate. I recollect a ball given by my regiment on the 14th of February 1862. Mrs. Willis was at that ball. Brigadier Burney was at the ball. On the evening of 15th of February I received a note from Mrs. Willis between seven and half-past seven o'clock in the evening. I have not got that note; it was a slip of paper, either the back of an old envelope or a piece of some old paper. I destroyed it. In consequence of that letter I went to Mrs. Willis. She then gave me a letter which she said she had received from Colonel Burney on returning from her drive. This is the letter (No. 1.) It is, to the best of my belief, in Colonel Burney's handwriting. Mrs. Willis was in a state of agitation. She was sitting in her drawing-room crying. I went to Colonel Gordon's house, which was next to Mrs. Willis's. I and Colonel Gordon read the letter, and we then immediately went together to Brigadier Burney's house. Mrs. Willis told me she had written a reply to Colonel Burney and asked me to get back that reply. We arrived at Colonel Burney's house a little after eight or about eight. We saw Colonel Burney. We went into the front sitting-room. He was not there when we first went. We saw him from a side room go into this front sitting-room, and we followed him in Mrs. Gordon's name is Madelene, not Mary Magdalene. When I first saw Colonel Burney he appeared very much excited. Colonel Gordon addressed him. Brigadier Burney was standing. Colonel Gordon was standing. I was standing. I was standing nearly in front of Colonel Burney. Colonel Gordon first addressed Colonel Burney. Colonel Gordon said "Brigadier Burney, Mr. Eyre and myself have been sent to you in consequence of a letter you this evening addressed to Mrs. Willis which you would not have done had Colonel Willis been here." Colonel Burney exclaimed that "as God was his judge he intended no offence; that he was in ignorance of what he had written." Colonel Gordon told him to be silent—"Don't speak? we did not come here to listen to you; we came here to give you our injunctions that you are not again to address Mrs. Willis or to acknowledge her acquaintance in any way. Your letter shall be forwarded to Colonel Willis." There was a servant standing in the room close to us. Colonel Gordon said "For your own sake, Brigadier Burney tell that servant to leave the room." Brigadier Burney then walked up and down the room. Brigadier Burney sat down and I addressed him, and said "You act is that of a coward. You would not have dared to have written to Mrs. Willis, only you knew that she was alone." He replied "I would." I said "You would not; and Mrs. Willis replied to your note this evening before she read the postscript I demand that reply." Colonel Burney said "I will send it." I said "I must have it." he called his bearer by name and told him something in Hindustani. The man left the room and returned with a note in his hand. He gave it to Brigadier Burney, and Brigadier Burney handed it to me. I took it away with me. After Brigadier Burney had given me the note he said "Is there anything more you want?" Colonel Gordon again addressed him and told him he was never to mention the subject to any one. Colonel Gordon is an old man and Colonel Gordon said that "If we heard reports in the station of what had occurred, we would know that it must have come from Brigadier Burney, as we should never breathe the subject to any one." Colonel Gordon added "Brigadier Burney, you ought to be ashamed of yourself, a man of your age and position; and I hope what has occurred will be a lesson to you." We then went away. The note addressed by Gordon and myself on that occasion was a tone of authority. We had come under Mrs. Willis's instructions and were acting on the part of her husband. We were peremptory in our tone. I am quite sure Colonel Gordon used the words "It is our injunction to you that you do not again address Mrs. Willis." He did not say his object was to request Colonel Burney on Mrs. Willis's behalf not to write to her again. I am quite sure that I myself addressed Colonel Burney. When I addressed Colonel Burney, Colonel Gordon was walking up and down the room. When Colonel Burney said "I would" I at once replied "You would not." That passed more than once. I gave him the flat contradiction more than once. I was very much annoyed. I am quite sure I used the expression "Your conduct is that of a coward." I told all that I recollect passed at that interview. I am sure that note of Mrs. Willis's was given to me, not to Colonel Gordon. I kept it in my possession for some time. I eventually gave it to Colonel Willis. Colonel Willis is at present with the regiment at Dinapore. I have been told by Colonel Willis that that note has been destroyed. He told me so after this action was brought. After this action was brought I asked Colonel Willis for this note, and he told me that it was destroyed with several other papers when he was leaving Darjeeling. I recollect the contents of the note. It was—Dear Brigadier." It went on to say, "I never give my hair to any one. Colonel Willis will be very much annoyed if he saw your note, and I would not on any account allow any one to live in the house." That is all I recollect of the contents of the note. I wrote two notes to Colonel Burney on the next day; one I left at the house myself.

This is the first one of the notes (No. 2) of the 16th that I wrote; this is the one that I left. This is a note (No. 3) that I wrote on the following day. I kept a copy of those letters. This (No. 4) I wrote on the 9th March. Both when I wrote No. 2 and before I had that interview with Colonel Burney, I knew that that Colonel Burney had made presents to Mrs. Willis and also the Colonel Willis. This (No. 5) is copy of the second letter that I sent on the 16th, and the photograph was immediately returned. I next called on Colonel Burney on the 8th of March; that was in consequence of something I had heard from Mrs. Willis, and in accordance with instructions I had received from her. I went about two or three o'clock in the afternoon. After some delay I was shown into the room where Colonel Burney was. It was the bedroom. Colonel Burney was lying down on his bed. When I entered the room Colonel Burney said—"Well Mr. Eyre, what do you require?" I replied, "Brigadier, Mrs. Willis has sent me down to you in consequence of a report you have spread about the cause of her cutting you." He jumped up from his bed and declared he had spread no such reports. He said "I have not said a word about it to any one." I replied "I know the report in circulation is from you, and that if you were innocent of all intentions to insult, your conduct would be very different." He said "I am an old man: I am on the bed of repentance. I have suffered much in mind, and what am I to suffer in body?" I told him it was not my intention to do anything to him, but to leave him to Colonel Willis. I had simply come down to warn him how he had again broken the promise he made on the 15th of February, and said "If you again speak about Mrs. Willis, neither your age nor position will protect you. I shall only consider you as Mr. Burney and myself as Mr. Eyre, and take a public opportunity of punishing you for what you say." At the interview of the 8th March I told Burney as to the nature of the report—namely, that he had spoken to Mrs. Willis in the ball-room about her dress, and said it was, indecently cut. I am sure that he said he was on the bed of repentance and that he had suffered enough in mind, and what was he now to suffer in body?" I am quite sure I said I would punish him publicly. He denied that he had circulated the report. He afterwards told me he had not mentioned the matter to some one. After I had told Brigadier Burney that if he again mentioned Mrs. Willis's name in any single way I would take the opportunity of punishing him publicly, he said "I have never spoken to a soul on the subject of Mrs. Willis. Look to your own servants; have you spoken in their presence?" I replied "No we have never spoken on the subject to any one or in the presence of any one." Brigadier Burney said "I have spoken to no one but Dr. Wall" and also to Dr. Wright, who is attending me but not any one else. "I replied. "Your promise was not to speak to any one." Dr

of the whole community in point of talents and abilities, and enlightenment, and still they too have put a legal bar on the education of the girls of their community in the English language. But, asks the *Rast Goftar*, is it not the case that what little enlightenment there has been diffused amongst the native community has been *all* owing to English education? Not *all*, replies the *Chabook*. If the educated young men of our Colleges had not betaken themselves to *vernacular* journals and pamphlets and magazines to give their fellow-countrymen the benefit of their instruction, we would not now have been in a position to congratulate ourselves on our good fortune.

Of course, such reasoning is far from satisfying the *Rast-Goftar*, and consequently our contemporary comes out strong in the martyr line. It is the fate of all reforms, says the journal, to be discredited in the first instance by men who will, in no long time after, come out as its staunchest advocates. But twelve years ago, female education amongst the natives was received with distrust and misgiving, and the movement itself was initiated admist the strenuous opposition of the elders of the native communities; yet the subject has now come to be regarded as one of paramount necessity. No wonder then that the present movement should have to run the same ordeal. It is quite in the nature of things that natives should now be unable to see the good of English education for their ladies, but truth is great and will prevail. We are told, proceeds the *Rast-Goftar*, to look to the tendency of public opinion amongst the natives on the subject. But it is no reason against the worthiness of a cause, that it should not commend itself at once to the approbation of those who have most to do with it. Then again those who urge that the Parsee Girls' School Association impart their education in the vernacular, overshoot their mark when they adduce this circumstance as an argument against the English language. Let it not, however, be supposed that English will be the exclusive medium of communication in the proposed classes for native girls. Vernaculars too, will have their due weight but only as ancillary to the former. The real nightmare, however, of the obstructives is that with English education, native ladies will come to imbibe notions of English liberety. But there is no reason for giving way to such apprehensions.

If education teaches aught, it is to distinguish right from wrong, and if so, is it in the nature of things that educated females amongst the natives will above all outvie their English sisters in points in which their examples ought to be avoided rather than imitated. Whatever instances of questionable conduct people meet with from time to time in current history of English social life, are as dust in the balance when put against the vast mass of unobstrusive virtue which is none the less substantial because of the privacy in which it delights.

THE WAGERING BILL AGAIN.

(*Satia Dipaka, Aug.* 30.)

And so it appears that Mr. Westropp's Bill is not a lightly thought of measure, or that the Honourable mover has not come to the task without having at his back an array of imposing authorities in support of his bantling. A supplement to the *Government Gazette*, published within this week, gives us the Report of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council on the Bill, with appendices meant to show what people in position out side the Council think of the measure. This array is formidable enough but the facts and opinions to which the authorities testify are within the comprehension of all, and it remains to be seen how they bear the ordeal of a frank and impartial criticism. The Select Committee on the Bill was appointed not quite a fortnight ago, yet within that period they have investigated the matter, so as to arrive at the conclusion that agreements by way of gaming or wagering, prevail extensively amongst, the lower as well as the higher classes of the native community; that the habit of making time-bargains has amongst the clerks and servants of native merchants *in some cases* led to the commission of crime; and lastly, that time-bargains have had the effect of causing great fluctuations in the *bona fide* markets for the commodities, the nominal subjects of such transactions in general, and of *Cotton* in particular. And in order to legislate away such a state of things, they have supplemented the original Bill with provisions which they recommend for adoption in their entirety, if the Council is at all anxious to secure the salvation of the incorrigible sinners of time bargain notoriety. In these days of railways and electric telegraph speed, it is not wonderful that the space of a fortnight should have sufficed for the arriving at of such stupendous results but it would certainly have been some relief to expectant observers if the gentlemen of the Select Committee had deigned to tell us, as to how they proceeded in their investigation, what people they put in the witness-box and what was the nature of the witnesses' answers to their queries. A Select Committee is not a Court of Legislative Council, is essentially a Commission of investigation as well as of deliberation, and it is the place of such a body not merely to present, cut and dry, the conclusion to which it may arrive on the subject of investigation, but to put forth bodily its mode and process of investigation. Such about can inspire confidence in its decision, and shield it from the suspicion of having formed a decision regarded as the result of a foregone conclusion. In the present case, not having such a source of reliance, people are tempted to inquire, without meaning any disrespect to the gentlemen of the Committee, whether, when they speak of time-bargains being extensively prevalent amongst the lower as well as the higher classes of the *native* community, they had any thing else to go by besides mere hearsay, or whether when they allege such time-bargains as leading the servants and clerks of native merchants to evil ways, they had the fact from the employers of those clerks and servants, and whether those employers were willing for the interposition of the Legislature for their protection? Such questions are quite natural, and ought to be satisfied, if we are called upon to put any faith in the value of the report in question. In the absence of any such assurance, people cannot be considered uncharitable if they take such allegations as officious intermeddling in the affairs of those who will scorn to have any assistance from the legislature in the conduct of their affairs. Let the reader pause and take in mind the point under notice. A measure is contemplated, and certain reasons assigned for its necessity. When those reasons are challenged, a Committee of investigation is appointed, but this Committee instead of telling us what or who they examined, or how they examined, give us vague generalities as to the evil suffered by certain people for want of the measure, those people all the while not being in any way brought on the canvass, or in any way uttering a syllable as to the evil they are alleged to suffer. Surely it is too much, if we are called upon to receive such investigation as impartial, or to pronounce it as worthy of the name. But weak as is the case of the promoters of this Bill on the two points we have noticed, their reliance on the third and remaining point is hardly less so. The Committee urge as their last recommendation for the necessity of the measure, that time-bargains have had the effect of causing great fluctuations in the *bona fide* markets for the commodities which are the nominal sujects of such transactions in general, and of *cotton* in particular. Of course, cotton is the great rage of the Council, and it is in order to nourish this staple that they have ignored some of the cardinal principles of legislation. In our last article on this subject, we have already pointed out the futility of this reason, and the *Bombay Gazette* in noticing the same thus tersely expresses itself:—

"Of course, the worthy gentlemen who make this last statement believe that the case is as they say. We, on the other hand, believe that it is not. We believe, and we confess to some surprise at the committee not recollecting that there have been great natural causes in force for the last two years sufficient to account for all the fluctuations in the price of cotton that we have seen, and it is not a mark of wisdom to go in search of far-fetched and unnatural causes, when natural and obvious ones have been daily and almost hourly presenting themselves before us. It is not in the power of all the Shroffs and time-bargain makers in Bombay, supposing they were unanimous, which they cannot be for such a purpose as this, without putting an end to their business, and if they do that, even Mr. Westropp will not think his Bill any longer necessary, and supposing them to be the powerful persons whom Mr. Michael Scott and his friends, Mr. Mollwraith and Mr. Steel, imagine they are,—we say it is not in the power of these peddling people in Bombay permanently, if even for a few days, affect price, which are subject to laws much beyond their control, and to influences operating throughout the whole inhabited world, of which this Bombay of ours is but humbly shown, is only a very, very small part indeed, for as big as it seems to us."

There are some other points that we wish to note in connection with this subject, but they will come in aptly in an examination of the several provisions of the Bill as amended by the Committee, to which we shall proceed in a subsequent issue.

A DERBY DAY AMONG THE ARABS.

(*Fraser's Magazine for July.*)

(Concluded from the *Bombay Gazette*, of August 28.)

But though they would not come into the town, the Bedouins held high festival at night on the esplanade outside the principal gate. Here were to be seen the analogues of the Ethiopian serenader, the barrel-organ, the comic orator, and the other humorous features of our Derby Day; and, as with us, these satellites of sport are always accompanied by purveyors of various inexpensive, but not attractive sorts of food, so it was here. Mixed up with the popular performers there were several popular restaurateurs administering to the Arab public some of the most abominable-looking forms of refreshment it has ever been my lot to behold. One must not, however, judge of Arab dishes by their appearance. Kouskousou, at the best of times, is not a very inviting plat, but it is far from bad, if at all decently prepared; and there are many worse things for luncheon than a handful of the date-paste of the tents, though it does look uncommonly like mashed cockchafers in treacle. It must be confessed, however, that any comparison between our nigger melodists and the gentlemen who perform the corresponding services for the Bedouin sporting world would be very much to the disadvantage of the London Arab. Owing, perhaps, to the fact that the Moslem mind has not a keen sense of humour, the performer is not a poor creature with a smudged face, limp hat, enormous shirt-collar, and red inflamed eyes, but a grave, decorous, almost venerable—at any rate highly picturesque—individual, and round him is a circle, from one to four deep, according to his merits, of crosslegged listeners, whose demeanour and attitude of respectful attention would make a street-preacher envious. Very likely, if one were able to understand it, the entertainment would turn out to be uncommonly monotonous and stupid, according to European notions. But contemplated without the disturbing influence of any knowledge of what it is all about, it has a certain flavour of the *Arabian Nights*, as though you were studying one of the 'Thousand and One' in a somewhat shabby and tattered, but at any rate original, copy. It is of two sorts, prose and verse. In one group the attraction is a story-teller standing up in the middle of the ring, and when he gets excited, pacing about and delivering his narrative with much gesticulation. In the next it will be an Arab ballad-singer, who accompanies himself on a rude tambourine, assisted by a couple of instrumentalists performing on the gaspah, or reed-flute, which is the popular instrument with the Bedouin. If we are to judge by the specimens of Arab lyrics that have been published, the chances are that the song he is singing is not remarkable for much poetical merit. It is probably not much worse than things of the sort generally are; for in spite of the efforts of German and Germanized enthusiasts who insist on our admiring the simplicity and general beauties of the Mandingoische Volkslieder and the like, it must be confessed that popular songs, as they are called, have for the most part a 'damnable iteration' in them, and bear about the same relation to poetry that the willow-pattern plate does to pictorial art. In nine cases out of ten the theme of the Arab lyrist is, in fact, the 'Sally of his Alley,' her attractions, and his affection for her—a subject which has been rather frequently treated of by lyrical poets. But the mode in which it is administered to a listening public is at least peculiar. The singer (generally a grave, grey-bearded old fellow, who ought to know better than sing amatory ditties at that time of night), ignoring his audience, and looking into his tambourine for encouragement, sings—

Amongst the fairest maidens of the tribe there is none like little Sara.

Hear the flutes repeat the notes of the air—if air it can be called—while he beats time on the tambourine—

She is the darling of my heart, and she dwells in the Sahara.

Flutes and tambourine as before—

Her mother is a skilful weaver of haiks:
Her father makes horse-shoes for the warriors of the tribe.

Flutes and tambourine again—

But these persons are not really the parents of Sara.
I cannot believe it.
She is the darling of my heart, and she dwells in the Sahara.

Here comes in a double allowance of flutes and tambourine; and so on to the end, when he declares that as soon as Rhamadan is over, and he has money enough, he will marry Sara, and take her to his tent, but not in the Sahara.

On the South side of Constantina rise the heights of Mansourah, and beyond them is a great plain, watered by the Rummel, and crossed by the road to Batna and the Sahara. The race-course was on this plain; and as the distance by path was half that by the road, we elected to go on horseback. I think the appearance of the vehicles and their occupants fortified us in this determination. In either case we were sure of heat; but heat in the open air is more endurable than heat in a box on wheels, by courtesy called an omnibus, plus dust and Arab society. For although the 'shoe of Araby the blest' may have once diffused Sabean odours of a refreshing sort, the property has not been transmitted to the garments of the children of Araby of the lower and middle class, and they cannot be described as 'spicy' in any sense of the word.

The first view of the course on coming down on it from the Mansourah was very striking. On a race-course in any other part of the world the great bulk of the spectators would have been on foot. Here, except a comparatively small knot of people about the grand stand, every one was on horseback. The course itself was in the form of a circle, about a mile in circumference, and it was bordered by a living hedge, as close as human or mountain Arabs, each with his long gun slung over his shoulders or held upright before him. These were the goums or fighting forces of the tribes in the neighbourhood—a wild-looking set of warriors, fit representatives of the old Numidian cavalry, gaunt, bony men mounted on lanky, wiry mules, and man and horse ready for anything in the way of barbarous warfare. They are now to some extent in the French service; for as each tribe submitted, one of the conditions was that its quota should be always ready when called upon to co-operate with the French forces. In this way the goums on special occasions made themselves useful, after their own fashion, and have contributed to the subjugation of Algeria; and, theoretically, the French have some hundred thousand irregular cavalry to aid them in preserving order in the colony, provided always that it is not the irregularity of the auxiliary cavalry which constitutes the disorder to be corrected. Mixed up with these, or galloping fussily about the plain, were the spahis, looking, in their scarlet bournouses, like fox-hunting Arabs at a meet. These form another military force, which must not be confounded with the goums. The goums are, in fact, nothing more than the original fighting men of Algeria, who, being beaten, have promised on future occasions to fight with instead of against the French, and are not paid, armed, disciplined, or in any way controlled by them. The spahis, on the other hand, are a highly-organized and efficient body. They are the Arabs of the better class, for it is a service much sought after by the natives for the sake of the importance, the pay, and the privileges it brings. Their duties are something between those of irregular cavalry and mounted police; each man finds his own horse, but the government supplies the red bournous, the cachique, and the sabre, which by the way, the spahi always carries, not in European fashion, dangling at his side, but tucked in between the saddle and the saddle-cloth, with the hilt just in front of his knee. Away to the left a great mass of red bournouses indicated the presence of a large possible soldier, always conspicuous at a French ceremony—doubly so when the ceremony takes place in French Africa. The centre of the circle was evidently being kept sacred for some special persons or purpose, and was occupied by only a few soldiers and some dozen mounted Arabs. The grand stand was a canvas affair, all things considered; at any rate it had the great merit of offering shelter from the beams of an African sun, for which reason we sought its protection speedily, without bestowing any time on the humours of the course, which seemed to consist mainly in the consumption of limonade gazeuse.

According to the 'correct card,' there was certainly no lack of excitement in store for us. Instead of the paltry four or five races that Mr. Dorling promises at Epsom, there were at least twenty. There were races for poulains et poulichons—colts and fillies—mares in the province, and for horses the property of heads of tents, and for horses of European breeding, and for all comers, Arab or European; not to mention a race *à la haie*, or hurdle race, to which I looked forward with great interest. Besides this, there was to be a *défile des étalons* of the government stallions, a march past of the troops, and a grand fantasia by the goums. Without a strong faith in French organization, it would have seemed impossible to get through all this in the time. While studying the programme, there arose on the right a sound as if a lunatic piper who had escaped from his keepers was striking up the most lunatic piece in his repertoire. It was only the band of one of the goums who thought to enliven the proceedings with a little music, and to that end played an air which, like Arab music in general, was well calculated to drive a man into the most appalling desperate. The effect of this on the knot of mounted Arabs opposite was precise what which the untimely crow of a restless cock produces on his rival in a neighbouring yard. A stately old fellow whom I had been respecting as a possible sheik or abereef, or something of that sort, owing to his imposing appearance, suddenly whipped a flageolet out of the hood of his bournous; his next neighbour disclosed a pair of small kettle-drums; three or four more produced musical instruments in an equally unexpected manner, and the moment the opposition band had blown itself breathless they crowed defiance to it in a tune that was, if possible, still more exasperating. The contest was kept up with a great deal of spirit, and pretty equal success during the day, but at last the venerable conductor of the band opposite hit upon a plan for discomfiting his rivals. They poor fellows, had nothing but native music—which whatever Mr. Samuel Lover may say, was not

beyond comparing

The sweetest far on the ear that falls—

while he had one Christian tune; and at length greatly daring, he brought up this reserve, determined to do or die. It was that highly popular Quartier Latin melody the 'Sire de Framboisie,' and coming from so grave a source, it had all the effect of a comic song by the Archbishop of Canterbury. At the first bar there was a little uncertainty—the very boldness of the attempt evidently staggered his men—but by the time they had got to the part where the tune, exulting in true French spirit that the 'Sire,' in choosing a wife, 'la prit trop jeune, et limitement aussi,' bursts out with a jubilant chorus of 'Youp! youp! youp!' they were themselves again, and performed the beautiful air in a style that quite shut up their antagonists. These latter did make one or two gallant attempts to hold their own, but each time the triumphant 'Sire de Framboisi' came out as fresh as if he had never been played before, and trampled on them, so to speak. There was no use in contending with such accomplished musicians, and they wisely gave up, and I think I saw them afterwards galloping and firing like mad in the fantasia.

Punctual to the announced time, the commandant, superior officers of the garrison, and some of the civil authorities of Constantina, rode across the course, and took up their position opposite the stand. With them came a body of Arab grandees of sufficient importance to be admitted within the sacred circle—imposing figures bournouses of every possible colour white, black, scarlet, in blue-piece, and some of them—mere males from the Sahara these—in enormous straw hats, three or four feet in diameter, covered with black ostrich feathers, and screening the head and shoulders as completely as an umbrella. Thanks to French organization, there was no time lost in clearing the course: it had been kept clear the whole time: even the usual dog had not been allowed to set foot on it; and immediately on the arrival of the great people, the starters for the first race took their places at the post. The Arab is the most reasonable horse in the world; the moment he understands what is expected of him, he accommodates himself to circumstances in the most well-bred way; and however mettlesome he may be, does not fidget, bolt, or caper, as his European cousin is apt to do at a starting-post. We had ample opportunity, therefore, for studying the points of the horses. They were five Arabs of the ordinary stamp: four of them dappled or silver-grey, the fifth dark bay—and this, by-the-way, is almost the proportion in which the colours are in general distributed, at least in Algeria. For one bay, black, brown, or chestnut, there are three or four whites or greys of one shade or another. To an eye accustomed to European horseflesh they would have looked, perhaps, at the first glance, very like a lot of screws. They had all bad quarters, very indifferent shoulders, and most of them were decidedly ewe-necked, perhaps in part the effect of the Arab bit, which has a tendency to make a horse throw up his head. But when you came to examine them closely, you found undeniable points about them, legs as clean as a whip, small blood-like ears, heads well set on, with deep jaws, broad forcheads, and full, bright, restless eyes, and, altogether, a look of gameness that showed it was, at any rate, no pletician animal you had before you. If the horses were unlike what one sees on an English course, the riders were still more so. Most of them were bare-headed and bare-footed, and had nothing on except a shirt and a pair of short, baggy trousers. One venerable-looking old fellow, however, sported a very fine plum coloured silk waistcoat. At the word 'Go,' off they went in a wild, spluttering gallop, every one of them going his hardest, without an idea of holding, or nursing, or waiting, in a mad tangle of men and horses. But before they had got half way round, they were in Indian file old Plum-colour leading by a good length, which he afterwards increased to two coming in an easy winner. He seemed to be a kind of Arab Fordham or Wells, for he rode in about dozen races that day. He certainly won six or seven. The moment the race was over, the next starters were put up, and so on, with breathless rapidity, until at last we came to a race which I was particularly anxious to see. All the races up to this, with one exception, had been for Arab horses exclusively, the exception being a race for horses of European origin, owned by residents in the province, which had been run by three very ordinary-looking nags. Now came on a race for all comers, and I was curious to see how the Arab would come out against the European. As far as that issue went it was a very hollow affair. Three French horses started, among them the winner of the last-mentioned race, and two Arabs. But though the Arabs made all the running at first, they were soon collared and passed, and came in, one of them 'nowhere,' the other several lengths behind the last of the Frenchmen. In fact, the popular notion about the speed of the Arab courser is, I think, erroneous. Great speed is not his strong point: the chances are that on any ordinary race-course the best Arab in the world would be beaten easily by a very second-rate Englishrace-horse. These Arabs were not, of course, first-rate specimens of the race, but they were certainly not bad ones. The province of Constantina has several good breeds of horses; indeed, that of the country near Setif, and the plain of the Medjana, is second to none in Barbary. At any rate, they were fair average representatives of their races, which is more than could be said for their European competitors. A fortnight or so afterwards, when I was at Tebessa, the commandant showed me an English thoroughbred, which, he said had easily run away from every Arab he had ever tried him against. But what was far more remarkable about this horse was that, once acclimatized and accustomed to the hard life and hard fare of the Arab horses, he quite equalled them in hardiness and endurance, as had been proved in the course of many expeditions and tours of inspection among the tribes of the district. Endurance, hardiness, and pluck are the real merits of the Arab horse. If he cannot get barley, he will thrive on chopped straw, on the prickly plants of the Sahara, on anything almost, and there is scarcely any limit to his power of endurance. According to Abd-el-Kader,* fifty miles a day is only regular work for him; when pushed he can do 150; and there are instances of his doing nearly 250 in four-and-twenty hours.

The course *à la haie* was also open to all competitors, and here again the *indigenes* did not cover themselves with glory. The Algerian Shirks of an establishment about two feet high, and composed of rushes. The French horses knew what a sham it was, and brushed through it without taking the trouble of even going through the form of rising, but the Arabs were puzzled, and one, ridden I think by old Plum-colour, rose straight into the air, and descended on the obstacle as if out of a balloon, after which he demolished it. The *defile des étalons*, which followed the last race, produced one or two magnificent animals, and several very commonplace ones, and then came the great event of the day—la fantasia by the goums. In preparation for this the crowd of mounted Arabs concentrated itself gradually on one side of the course, and the 'swells' withdrew from the centre to leave the space clear. There was a pause for a moment, and then an Arab was seen to dash suddenly out of the crowd, and gallop madly across the open, standing high in his stirrups, his bournous fluttering in the breeze, and the gaudy shell, or cloth with which on great occasions the Arab always covers the croup of his horse, streaming out like a banner behind him. When he reached the middle of the open space, still galloping furiously, he fired his long gun, and waving it over his head, sped away over the plain as if his life depended on it. Then came another: then came three or four: then came a dozen, until, at length, the whole plain was alive with galloping, firing Bedouins. Then as soon as there was a strong body mustered on the opposite side, they began to gallop and fire in the reverse direction, and so the game went on. Sometimes there would be a lull, and we fancied it was all over, but two or three enthusiasts would always break out, let fly, and communicate the infection to the rest. In spite of the excellence of Arab horsemanship, the display was not free from accidents. First one poor fellow, apparently from his girth breaking, came to grief; then another got an ugly purl just in front of the stand, and was helped off the ground: but the worst case was that of an unfortunate fantasiast, whose horse made a mistake somehow in mid career, and over and over rolled horse and rider in a horrible confused mass. After a struggle or two the horse kicked himself loose, and made off, on the middle of the plain leaving a white motionless lump, which was presently surrounded and taken away; but whether it was a man or only what had been a man that was carried past us, we were unable to ascertain.

This was not the only tragical incident connected with the day. Just after sunset, burning, and working our way up the slopes of the Mansourah, there was a sudden halt of the procession, and a rush to a ravine, or gully, on the left. We joined the crowd, and found that the attraction was the dead body of an Arab that had been just found. While we had been enjoying ourselves at the races, there had been foul murder committed on the hill-side not a mile from us and the blood was hardly dry on the stones which had been used to beat the victim's brains out. Some official suddenly turned up like a *Deus ex machina*, and made out a *signalement* of the poor battered corpse, and it was carried off, and nobody seemed to think much of it. I asked an old resident, whom we overtook, what he thought about it, and his opinion seemed to be that it was a very common-place affair—only an Arab assassination arising from one of those quarrels that will occur among the *indigenes* and as to bringing the murderer to justice, if we were caught he would certainly be shot; but that the chances were he would not be caught. If it were a European who had been murdered it would have been different: in that case no pains would have been spared. But for the Arabs, what was the use of it? they were used to assassination as eels are to skinning!

* Quoted in *The Horses of the Sahara*, by General Daumas: translated by James Hutton.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

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A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 2 to 30.

FILTERS, FILTERS, FILTERS.

LIBSCOMB'S FILTERS of sorts.

Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickerol Earthenware do.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co.
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Meas and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected (of Mr. Treacher in England, and from the best of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

June 22nd, 1863.

NEW GAMES FOR IN AND OUT-DOOR AMUSEMENT—

Croquet	The Rotatory Gammon
Armstrong Gun	" Aunt Sally
Conjuring Tricks in Boxes	" Ringoletta
Circassian Puzzle	" Russian Bear Hunt
Parlour or Lawn Bowls	" English Loto
The Chinese Imperial Game (of Pongs and Foads)	" Targetta
Boxes of Puzzles	" Red, White, and Blue
Troco or Lawn Billiards	" Merelles, or Nine Men's Morris
Bowling Green Bowls	" Game of War
The Tournament	" Spill and Dart
The "In statu quo Chessboard"	" Schimmal or Bell and Hammer
The Portable B. C. D. Board	" Gwalior
Staunton Chess Men	" Hard Lines
Commode or Castle Bagatelle	" Traveller's Dodecahadron, or a Voyage round the World.
German Billiards	" Oxford University Boat Race
Historical Loto	Brass and Steel Quoits of different weights
Numerical Puzzle	
" " Non Plus	
" Decimal Puzzle	

Received by TREACHER & Co., Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and from Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS,

5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. ANNESLEY, Treasurer.
Captain TURNER, Secretary.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen opposite Messrs. Graham & Co.'s Office Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE, at Messrs. B. & A. HORMUSJEE.

CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY.—The Company have just secured, for Rs. 75,000, the ALATHING ESTATE, in Varajeiderpett, near Mercara, Coorg. There are 150 acres, planted last year, and 90 acres cleared, ready for planting this season, with 250 at 300 acres of fine forest. The whole Plantation is well situated and watered.

Forms of Application for Shares to be had from

Bombay, 16th July 1863. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BILLIARDS.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1¾, 2, 2¼, 2¼ and 2¾.)
Billiard Balls.
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO,

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

The Medical Hall, Byculla,

June, 1862. TREACHER & Co.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—
Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

THOMAS HINE & Co.'s BRANDY in—
2 Dozen Cases Vintage 1854 Rs. 32.
2 Do. do. do. 1858 " 26.
2 Do. do. do. 1850 " 23.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

A FRESH ARRIVAL OF MESSRS. MORICE COX & Co.'s PALE ALE, for sale at Rs. 5 per Dozen Quarts. Apply to GREY & Co.

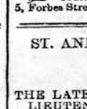
TO THE TRADE—TENNENT'S BEER AND PORTER.

THE undersigned are now prepared to take orders for this celebrated Beer of which they will have full supplies coming to hand after the rains.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.
Sole Agents for Messrs. JOHN & ROBERT TENNENT.
Bombay, 14th July 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a quantity of WINES and SPIRITS bottled by W. Worthington & Sons, received ex *Africana*; also a small consignment per *Octavia* of Hennessy's Brandy in quarter Casks and Hogsheads. ROBINSON & Co.

FOR SALE.—WINES, &c., shipped and selected by T. G. SHAW & Co., 32, Fenchurch Street, London (late SHAW and MAXWELL).
Apply to CHARLES J. SHAW,
6, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Messrs. T. G. SHAW & Co., continue, as before, to execute direct orders from India.



CHILLINGSWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received per *Lord Raglan*, a consignment of these renowned WINES, SHERRY, PORT AND CLARET, a choice but small batch, and therefore early orders are solicited.

We respectfully request attention to the caution inserted in former advertisements against spurious Wines sold as Chillingworth's. Orders should be addressed to
JEWUNJEE EDULJEE'S SONS,
Bombay, 18th May 1863. No. 1, Medow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per dozen.
" " Ditto in Pints	11	8	" "
" 3, a full flavored Do, in Quarts	16	8	" "
" " Ditto in Pints	9	0	" "
" 4, a light Breakfast Do. in Quarts	12	8	" "

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

CHAMPAGNE, CLARETS, LIQUEURS, STOUT, AND BEER now landed.—Guinness's, Tennent's, and Barclay & Perkins' Stout, Bass's Beer by Saunders and Cameron, Allsopp's Beer by Friend, Aitkin's Falkirk Beer, best Champagne by A. De Paul and St. Marsany (Geisler's and Janlliffe's expected), Clarets direct from Bordeaux, Chateaux Leoville, St. Julien and Medoc, best Amsterdam Curaçao, Maraschino, Crem de Noyeau, Extrait de Absinthe, Vermouth di Torino, and Eau de Vie de D'Antzic. TREACHER & Co.
Bombay—(The Fort, Byculla and Poona.)

WINES AND LIQUORS.—Fresh supply just received of JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, guaranteed to be of the best quality of this name

Superior Breakfast CLARET	Rs.	33	per dozen.
Larose Medoc		14	"
St. Julien Medoc		12	"
St. Estephe		10	"
BRANDY—fine old Cognac		18	"
SHERRY—Ritchie's celebrated Pale		21	"
VERMUTH of the well-known manufacturers, Messrs. Noilly, Prat & Co.		18	"

Apply at the Office, or at the Godowns of
JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., No. 1, Bell Lane.

FOR SALE.—The Undersigned has just received the following SELECT WINES, &c., from the well-known house of ACTON & WORTHINGTON, of Dublin:—

Sparkling HOCK, Superior	at per doz.	Rs.	40
Do. do. do. Inferior	do.	"	36
SHERRY, Superior Pale dry	do.	"	30
Do. Excellent Golden	do.	"	28
Do. Excellent Pale	do.	"	26
Do. Superior	do.	"	30
GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of four Dozen Quarts	do.	"	8

FROM BORDEAUX DIRECT.

MADEIRA, a Bal-at-Vine	at per doz.	Rs.	28
RED HERMITAGE, Burgundy	do.	"	25
ST. GEORGE, Do.	do.	"	22
CLARET, good Dinner Wine	do.	"	24
Do. do. Breakfast do.	do.	"	20
Do. do. do.	do.	"	18
Do. do. St. ESTEPHE (Bombay bottled)	do.	"	15
OLD COGNAC, superior	do.	"	25

☞ Orders for the above promptly executed. Apply to 5, Forbes Street, 9th July 1863. ALBERT VINAY.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

The Maori Wars.

THE LATE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND by LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CAREY ...Rs. 4 8
INCIDENTS IN THE MAORI WAR 1860-1 by SIR JAMES ALEXANDER, 8vo cloth... 8 0
A VACATION TOUR IN THE ANTIPODES, New Zealand, New S. Wales, &c., by B. A. HEYWOOD, M. A., cr. 8vo. ... 5 12
SKETCHES illustrative of the Native Inhabitants of New Zealand, by A. Earle, Draughtsman, H. M.'s Beagle, folio ... 20 0
NEW ZEALANDERS, illustrated by George F. Angus; a multitude of finely coloured plates, imperial folio ... 80 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

SUNDRIES JUST RECEIVED.

TUCKER'S Registered Indian Tent Lamps, Complete with glasses, extra chimnies &c., incased in a convenient travelling box ... 35 0
STEREOSCOPES of the ordinary pattern, in walnut wood or mahogany ... Rs. 7, 9 18 0
PATENT TRACING CLOTH. No. 6—36 inches wide in rolls of 24 yards.
BLOTTING PAPERS, white, pink and buff, 38, 39 and 40 lbs., per quire ... Rs. 2 & 2 8
CHESTERMAN'S CROSS-LEGGED SURVEYING CHAINS and ARROWS No. 61-2 ; 100 feet —Nos. 61-2 ; 50 feet ... Rs. 12-8 and 25 0
PERRY'S AROMATIC ELASTIC BANDS, extrastrong ... Rs. 1-8, 2-8 & 3 0
WEDDING ENVELOPES in great variety.
TUBULAR SILVER POLISHED PENCILS, 4 in in a set, in boxes with leads ... 8 8
LETTER SPRINGS of Russia leather, of sizes, ... Rs. 2 and 1 2 8
MANCUR'S PATENT WEIGHING SCALES are equally adapted to weigh for heavy parcels and packages as 500 lbs. They are made adapted to weigh to Rs. 200, 220, 240, 260, 280, 300, 400, 500 lbs. This scale should prove useful for domestic purposes. Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 0

THE PAPIER MACHE WARE.
For presentation.

A VICTORIA DESK, artistically inlaid with mother o' pearl, floral designs ... 11 by 18...Rs. 60 0
NAPOLEON DESKS, 2 openings, beautifully inlaid with mother o' pearl, landscape design, closed ... 11 by 14... 75 0
INKSTAND with double cut glasses, engraved gilt necks, exquisitely inlaid ... 42 0
DITTO ... 35 0
GLOVE BOXES, rounded or square corners, inlaid in flowers, arabesque, &c. ... 20 0

CHESS, BACKGAMMON AND CARDS.

STAUNTON'S CHESSMEN of sizes.
CHESS BOARDS, folding leather, of sizes, adapted to the men.
BACKGAMMON BOARDS, fitted with dice boxes and men.
MOGUL AND CLUB CARDS, best quality and various patterns.

ALBUMS.

The following varied collection of Albums, Stereoscopic Albums, Photographic Albums and Carte de Visite Albums is available for selection:—
TABLE ALBUMS, maroon morocco, one side stamped with *fleur de lis* in gold borders... Rs. 32 0
THE SAME, fawn colour morocco stamped in gold and ultramarine lines ... 28 0
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, full crimson morocco, large size ... Rs. 25 and 10 0
THE SAME, purple morocco smaller ... 16 0
THE SAME, maroon morocco smaller ... 14 0
THE SAME, large and small, 4to, in French morocco ... Rs. 9 and 12 0
THE CASE ALBUM. This is a very elegant table ornament in form of an Album, but being really a case provided with lock and key, and furnished with guard, only for the reception of mounted photographs, plain dark morocco, with dead gilt sides clasp and lock ... 45 0
THE STEREOSCOPE ALBUM, for the reception of Stereoscope Portraits, Views, and each Album provided with stereoscope conveniently fixed for viewing the pictures:—
Dark maroon morocco, 2 clasps ... Rs. 22 0
Crimson morocco, 2 clasps ... 23